



Daily Report

East Europe

FBIS-EEU-91-133
Thursday
11 July 1991

Daily Report

East Europe

FBIS-EEU-91-133

CONTENTS

11 July 1991

NOTICE TO READERS: * indicates material not disseminated in electronic form.

ALBANIA

Alia Receives French Assembly Delegation [ATA]	1
Buqi Expresses Satisfaction [ATA]	1
'Mafia' in Adoption of Infants Decried [ZERI 1 POPULLIT 29 Jun]	1

BULGARIA

Presidential Adviser Clarifies Position on SFRY [DUMA 6 Jul]	2
Popov: Election Manipulation Accusations 'Absurd' [BTA]	2
Elections 'Rigged' [BTA]	2
Political Forces Discuss Upcoming Elections [BTA]	3
Dissident SDS Legislators Begin Hunger Strike [BTA]	3
SDS Council Issues Declaration [Sofia Radio]	4
Rally, Hunger Strike Reported [BTA]	4
Constitutional Referendum Demanded [BTA]	4
KNSB Approves Passing of Constitution [BTA]	5
BDSP Leader: Podkrepa Forming Combat Units [DUMA 8 Jul]	5
Prosecutor General Answers Lukanov's Accusations [BTA]	6
Tomov Outlines Plans for Kozloduy Overhaul [BTA]	6
IAEA Experts To Inspect Plant [BTA]	6
Tripartite Commission Discusses Miners' Strike [Sofia Radio]	7
Production Deteriorates, Prices Increase [BTA]	7
Trade Results Show Volume Fall, Improved Balance [BTA]	8
Ministry Denies Report of USSR Treaty Progress [BTA]	8
Deputy Defense Minister Assesses Visit to Turkey [BTA]	8

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Assembly Rejects Government's Bankruptcy Bill [CTK]	10
Assembly Parties Divided on Referendum Bill [CTK]	10
Prime Ministers Discuss Environmental Issues [CESKA A MORAVSKOSLEZSKÉ ZEMEDEL'SKE NOVINY 9 Jul]	11
Legislative Group Debates Draft Constitution [NARODNA OBRODA 9 Jul]	11
Dubcek: Comments on HZDS, Defends '68 Actions [NARODNA OBRODA 9 Jul]	12
Slovak Companies' Debts Reach 20 Billion Korunas [NARODNA OBRODA 6 Jul]	12
Press Briefed on Referendum Law, EC, Cooperation [Praha Radio]	13
Army Officials Outline Redeployment Problems [NARODNA OBRODA 8 Jul]	13
Spokesman on Arms Exports, European Cooperation [MLADA FRONTA DNES 8 Jul]	14
Weekly Condemns Arms Trade as 'Irresponsible' [CTK]	14

HUNGARY

Smallholders' Party Official on Election, Ideology [NEPSZABADSAG 8 Jul]	15
Kadar Expects 6-8 Percent GNP Drop This Year [Budapest Radio]	16
Gallup Poll Surveys Opinions on Democracy [NEPSZABADSAG 8 Jul]	16
Foreign Affairs Chairman on SFRY 'Precedent' [Budapest TV]	17

POLAND

Sejm Rejects Walesa Election, Constitution Bills [PAP]	18
Report of Obligated Tank Sales to Iran Denied [PAP]	18

Bielecki Voices Hope for Improved Defense Economy [PAP]	18
National Unemployment Reaches 8.4 Percent [PAP]	18
Peasant Activist Interviewed on PSL Breakup [RZECZPOSPOLITA 8 Jul]	18

ROMANIA

Melescanu Comments, Departs for Moscow [ROMPRES]	20
Delegation, Barladeanu Discuss German Minority [ROMPRES]	20
Danube Delta Governor on Ecological Reconstruction [ROMPRES]	21
Government Discusses Ecological, Energy Issues [ROMPRES]	21
Danger Posed by Extremism Noted [DREPTATEA 4 Jul]	21

YUGOSLAVIA

Federal

Presidency Holds Expanded Session [Ljubljana Radio]	23
Expanded Session of Presidency Cancelled [TANJUG]	23
FEC Sends Letter to Federal Presidency [TANJUG]	23
National Bank To Continue Ban on Primary Issue [Belgrade Radio]	23
Court Postpones Decision on Slovene Resolution [TANJUG]	24
Croatian Constitution Law Ruled Unconstitutional [TANJUG]	24
Secretariat Demands Removal of Road Barricades [TANJUG]	25
Government Urges State Presidency to Meet [TANJUG]	25
Assembly Works Without Slovene, Croatian Members [TANJUG]	25
Government Adopts 'Mini-Shock' Economic Program [TANJUG]	25
Army Condemns Croatian Reporting of Activities [TANJUG]	26
Army 'Besieged' Croatian-Slovene Border Point [Ljubljana Radio]	26
Kolsek Defends Army, Condemns Slovene 'Brutality' [TANJUG]	26
Air Force Command Issues Warning to Slovenia [TANJUG]	27
Markovic: \$3 Billion Needed To Avoid Cataclysm [TANJUG]	27

International

Mesic, EC Delegation Discuss Observers [Zagreb Radio]	27
Slovene Official on Council of Europe Membership [Ljubljana Radio]	27
Criticism Voiced Over Western Reportage of Events [TANJUG]	28
EC Insists on Implementation of Obligations [Zagreb Radio]	28
Ministry To Recall Slovene Consul General [TANJUG]	28
Kucan Writes UN Head on 'Brutal' Conflict [Ljubljana Radio]	28
Serbia Assails Albanian Designs [TANJUG]	29
Situation on Border With Albania Reported 'Tense' [Belgrade Radio]	29
Albanian Lecturers Barred From Kosovo University [Zagreb Radio]	29
Albanians Opened Fire in Kosovo Border Incident [Vienna Radio]	30
Shooting Reported at Albanian Border [TANJUG]	30

Slovenia

Drnovsek Urges Assembly To Adopt Declaration [Ljubljana Radio]	30
Adoption of Statement Deemed 'Balkanization' [Kosaric on Belgrade Radio]	30
Jansa Warns Army on Use of Helicopters [TANJUG]	31
Peterle Addresses Assembly on Situation [Ljubljana Radio]	31
Bucar Addresses Assembly on 'Self-Determination' [Ljubljana Radio]	32
Kucan, Drnovsek Address Assembly on Brioni [TANJUG]	33
Daily Says Representatives To Return to Belgrade [TANJUG]	33
Presidency Warns of Second Phase of Aggression [TANJUG]	34
Assembly Calls For 'Gradual' Independence [TANJUG]	34
Presidency Outlines Army Violations [Ljubljana Radio]	34
Assembly Urges Support for Independent State [TANJUG]	35
Slovenia 'Could' Request Army's Withdrawal [TANJUG]	35
Assembly Expects EC To Prevent Army Violence [TANJUG]	36

Party Official Says Minority Rights Threatened [TANJUG]	36
Federal Army Personnel Released to Red Cross [Ljubljana Radio]	36
BORBA Reports New Tax Introduced on Imports [TANJUG]	36
Explosion Reported in Army Barracks in Slovenia [Ljubljana Radio]	37
Croatia	
Tudjman Demands Dismissal of Adzic, Abramovic [Zagreb Radio]	37
Chetnik 'Terrorists' Attack Croatian Village [TANJUG]	37
Croatian Magyars Request Help From Hungary [Budapest Radio]	37
Magyar Village Surrounded, Expecting Serb Attack [Budapest TV]	38
Croat Official Expects 'Widespread' Army Attack [TANJUG]	38
Clashes Claim 29 Policemen, 13 Civilians [TANJUG]	38
Explosions, Gunfire Reported in Osijek [TANJUG]	39
Croatian Police Arrest Soldiers Near Zupanja [TANJUG]	39
Serbia	
Serbian Party Condemns Bosnian President [TANJUG]	39
Kosovo Party Chief Vows Struggle for Republic [TANJUG]	39
Novi Sad Radio on Antall's Statement on Vojvodina [NEPSZABADSAG 9 Jul]	40
Bosnia-Herzegovina	
Assembly Discusses Mobilization, Draft Law [TANJUG]	40
Assembly Approves Brioni Declaration [TANJUG]	41
Izetbegovic on Scenario for Bosnian Secession [Sarajevo Radio]	41
Assembly Session Yields 'Decisive' Measures [Belgrade Radio]	41
Prime Minister Pelivan on 'Hectic Mobilization' [TANJUG]	42
Parties Issue Joint Statement on Situation [TANJUG]	42
Enormous Quantities of Arms Reportedly Amassed [TANJUG]	43
Police Reserve Mobilization Questioned [TANJUG]	43
Thousands Protest 'Dangerous Developments' [TANJUG]	43
Macedonia	
Tupurkovski: Croat-Serb Relations Key to Crisis [TANJUG]	43
Tupurkovski Views Possibility of EC Sanctions [Belgrade TV]	44
League for Democracy Demands Referendum [TANJUG]	45

Alia Receives French Assembly Delegation

AU1007140491 Tirana ATA in English 0811 GMT
10 Jul 91

[Text] Tirana, July 10 (ATA) — The president of the Republic of Albania, Ramiz Alia, received on July 9, before noon, at his seat, the delegation of the Foreign Affairs Commission of the National Assembly of France, headed by the chairman of this commission, deputy Michel Vauzelle.

President Ramiz Alia expressed his satisfaction with the visit of the French delegation at a time when profound democratic transformations are taking place in our country in the political, economic and social fields, which, he said, are indispensable for the progressive development of our society. He placed emphasis on the need for strengthening cooperation with foreign countries and, in this framework, with France, too, which, the president pointed out, was one of the first European countries to recognise Albania. After speaking of the traditional friendship between our two peoples and countries, President Ramiz Alia expressed the desire to further promote relations of friendship and cooperation in various fields between Albania and France. Members of parliament, he said, are the best qualified people to influence the state and social organs to strengthen the links between our two peoples and countries. Your visit is an expression of friendship that the French people and parliament manifest for the Albanian people and parliament. In Albania, France enjoys a great reputation among our people. We are happy to be in Albania in this time of democratic transformations and enthusiastic about what we saw and heard here, Mr. Michel Vauzelle said, among other things. France and Albania have many things in common which bring them together. He voiced France's readiness and willingness to assist our country in this period of democratic developments.

President Ramiz Alia responded to the interest of the delegation members in various aspects of life in our country and informed them on the stand of the Albanian state regarding the events in Yugoslavia.

The chairman of the Foreign Policy and International Relations Commission of the People's Assembly, Xhelil Gjoni, also attended the meeting.

The French ambassador in Tirana, Michel Boulmer, was also present.

Bufi Expresses Satisfaction

AU1007141191 Tirana ATA in English 0932 GMT
10 Jul 91

[Text] Tirana, July 10 (ATA)— On July 9, before noon, the chairman of the Council of Ministers, Ylli Bufi, received at the premier's office the delegation of the Foreign Affairs Commission of the National Assembly of France, headed by the deputy Michel Vauzelle and had a warm talk with him.

After expressing his thanks and satisfaction over the visit to Albania of a French parliamentary delegation, Premier Ylli Bufi expressed the wish that it be followed by

visits of other senior French personalities. The Albanian people and government, he said, will welcome them.

Then Premier Ylli Bufi thanked France for her support for Albania's membership in the CSCE and underscored that this an event of major historic importance, it is the beginning of a new epoch of integration in the great European family. I want to express the desire of the Albanian Government, Ylli Bufi stressed, that France should be by Albania's side to assist it actively on the road of democratization. In response to the interest shown by the members of the delegation, he said that the refugee question is an upsetting phenomenon, the result of the social crisis here. The people and the youth should be confident in the future and that the situation in Albania will improve.

The head of the French parliamentary delegation, Michel Vauzelle, expressed his thanks for the warm reception. He expressed solidarity with the Albanian people and confidence in their forging ahead on the democratic path.

Premier Ylli Bufi asked him to convey to the French premier the willingness of the Albanian Government to consolidate contacts and cooperation between the two countries and governments in various fields of mutual benefit, such as industry, agriculture, tourism, etc.

'Mafia' in Adoption of Infants Decried

AU1007184091

[Editorial Report] A 4,000-word article by Anastas Kondo on pp 3-4 in the 29 June 1991 issue of Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT, organ of the Socialist Party of Albania, entitled: "The Exodus of Babies or Mafia in Infants!" appears under the heading: "A Writer's Comments on the Anxieties of the Times." The writer tells about examining court records sanctioning the adoption of Albanian infants "on all five continents," "in the name of the people." The names of the children and their birthplaces are often changed. He gives several examples including one which, he says, is "the classic model of all these adoption decisions in which everything Albanian about the child is removed and denied." The record he cites listed the birthplace of the child as Preveze, in Greece, instead of her real birthplace: Tirana. She was adopted by a Greek couple. He notes: "Almost all the adoptive parents who present requests to the People's Assembly ask for ethnic Albanian children. This high evaluation of our genes is really touching."

He continues: "But no one knows what becomes of these infants. It would be wonderful if the people who adopted them were to raise them as their own children. We truly hope that this will be the case. "But", he continues, "the epitome of the baby business is the use of children by the mafia for organ transplants. We do not have any guarantee or any official or even moral right as individuals regarding Albanian babies who are adopted outside the country."

He concludes with a plea: "Dear deputies and ministers, please stop, immediately, this macabre exodus of infants. Create a commission or a parliamentary or governmental group which would put an end to this. You, friends from the Forum for the Defense of Human Rights, get involved in this issue. I am appealing to the conscience of the country. Do not delay!"

Presidential Adviser Clarifies Position on SFRY

AU1007165391 Sofia DUMA in Bulgarian
6 Jul 91 p 1

[Vasil Popov report: "President Zhelev's Position on Events in Yugoslavia Is Evolving"]

[Text] With regard to the right of the Yugoslav peoples to self-determination and the right to create independent states, Bulgaria's position is not undergoing a change, but an evolution. At the regular briefing on 5 July, Stefan Tafrov, foreign affairs adviser to the president, said that this was dictated by the development of events. He added that the state leadership has declared itself in favor of the right of self-determination, but has not taken up a position on creation of independent states.

The political forces in Bulgaria unanimously agree that the events in Slovenia touch on the interests of our country, insofar as we have deep historical ties with Yugoslavia. This became clear from the president's consultations before his statement on 4 July. In Tafrov's opinion, Bulgaria's position, as expressed by its president, is in line with all the points in the positions of the European Community and the countries participating in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe.

The first question President Zhelev put to Mesic during their telephone conversation was whether the Presidency of Yugoslavia controls the actions of the Yugoslav People's Army. The reply was that there really had been moments when control had been lost, but the Presidency is on the way to restoring it.

Tafrov said that we emphasize settling the crisis without the use of military action.

Popov: Election Manipulation Accusations 'Absurd'

AU1107065391 Sofia BTA in English 2011 GMT
10 Jul 91

[Text] Sofia, July 10 (BTA)—Prime Minister Dimitur Popov, who was secretary of the Central Electoral Commission in the general elections held in June 1990, refuted as absurd accusations that last year's elections had been rigged. This matter has been commented largely in the press for the last few days.

Prime Minister Dimitur Popov, known for his composure, said in obvious indignation: "These people are playing with fire disgracefully," having in mind authors of publications on the "rigged elections." He elaborated on the peculiarities of the voting system and the way individual voters were checked in the electoral rolls by commissions including representatives of the major political forces. Mr. Popov pointed out that the elections had been monitored by more than 100,000 foreign observers and listed more facts about last year's elections to back his opinion that accusations of manipulations are "a clumsy transparent story." Mr. Popov categorically refuted the hypothesis voiced by Mr. Asen Agov,

the host of the programme, that "Mr. Popov's part in the manipulation of the elections was the price he paid for becoming prime minister."

Publications about 500,000 "phantom-voters" were disputed by an expert of the Central Board of Statistics, who appeared in the "Repercussions" programme. According to him, the author of one such publication who also took part in the programme made his calculations "mixing mathematical methods with genuine statistics."

Answering the host's importunate questions, Mr. Popov elaborated once again on the details of the recent diplomatic incident between Bulgaria and Liechtenstein. Mr. Popov claims that the incident was caused by the principality's competent authorities which had not notified him that King Simeon II would also be present at the official dinner to which Mr. Popov was invited. On finding out the fact, Mr. Popov left Liechtenstein without attending the dinner.

Prime Minister Popov categorically refuted the statement quoted by host Asen Agov as taken out of an anonymous Bulgarian newspaper, accusing Mr. Popov that "he is impeding privatization." Mr. Popov believes this is one of the false publications reflecting "just the opposite" to the prime minister's and the government's actual views on the economic reform.

Elections 'Rigged'

AU1007125391 Sofia BTA in English 1132 GMT
10 Jul 91

[Text] Sofia, July 10 (BTA)—Two Bulgarian mathematicians, Associate Professors Mikhail Konstantinov and Nikolay Vulchanov, insist that last year's elections were rigged. In an article due to come out in tomorrow's "DEMOKRATSIYA," they again prove their thesis that 500,000 "ghost voters" took part in the June elections last year in which the Bulgarian Socialist (former Communist) Party won a victory.

As regards the number of voters, Mr. Konstantinov and Mr. Vulchanov compare data provided by the Central Electoral Commission and by the standard registry system on which electoral registers were based. Central Electoral Commission data shows that on June 19, 1990 the number of voters was 6,990,435, while the standard registry system puts the figure at 6,439,462 on June 9 and 6,431,077 on June 15. The difference is about 500,000 voters. The mathematicians consider the standard registry system a reliable source because it shows that the number of voters at the 1986 elections was 6,276,684. (Mr. Konstantinov and Mr. Vulchanov do not take into consideration the large number of emigrants who left the country last year.)

"The number 500,000 (of ghost voters) was worked out in other ways as well some of which were discussed in earlier issues of "DEMOKRATSIYA," Mr. Konstantinov and Mr. Vulchanov recalled. "So far, official authorities have not provided a plausible explanation of

the origin and effect of this large number of "ghost voters," the mathematicians claim.

Last night the chairman of the Central Electoral Commission denied allegations of ghost voters taking part in last year's elections but the two mathematicians argue that his explanations were unsatisfactory.

Political Forces Discuss Upcoming Elections

AU1007183091 Sofia BTA in English 1621 GMT
10 Jul 91

[Text] Sofia, July 10 (BTA)—Today the parliamentary political forces held consultations on the coming elections. The talks were attended by President Zhelyu Zhelev, Prime Minister Dimitur Popov and the Bureau of the National Assembly.

After the talks the participants said that efforts had been made to come to an agreement as to the time and the order of holding parliamentary, local and presidential elections, on the system of the parliamentary elections and on the country's division into constituencies.

The parliamentary Union of Democratic Forces [UDF] (the MP's of the UDF who stayed in parliament) insisted on the adoption of the proportional representation system and forming the constituencies on the basis of the existing nine administrative regions. They suggest a two-vote system: Each voter can ballot for two lists or for one list and one independent nominee, in case he has balloted for only one list, his vote will be counted double. The MP's of the UDF believe that this system would give a great chance to independent nominees.

The representatives of the Bulgarian Socialist Party [BSP] showed preference for a mixed electoral system "as a compromise between the extreme demands of the UDF for a purely proportional representation or a purely majority system." The BSP suggested a mixed system with 120 single-member and 120 multi-member constituencies (under the new Constitution the new parliament will have 240 seats).

This kind of division, however, was strongly opposed by Mr. Khristo Khristov, representative of the Coordinating Council of the UDF at the talks. He told a BTA reporter that the UDF would accept either a purely majority system, or a purely proportional representation system, but not the proposal of the BSP. If there are 120 constituencies, the villages from a vast area around the "blue" cities (where the electorate supports mainly the UDF) would be included in each one of them (the BSP counts for support mainly on the electorate in small towns and villages), which would be to the Socialists' advantage, because in this way the balance they are seeking would be achieved, Mr. Khristo Ivanov said. Mr. Ivanov, however, is inclined to accept a mixed system with 200 single-member and 40 multi-member constituencies, but the parliamentary UDF refuse to agree with it.

There were differences and nuances in the positions not only of the different formations within the UDF, but within the BSP as well. The two separate parliamentary groups of the BSP - the National Concord Group and the Europe Social Democratic Platform - seemed inclined to accept the proportional representation system.

There were slight differences between those who demand the adoption of the proportional representation system as well: Whether there should be or there should be not preferences, whether the parties should run in the elections on a single or a common ballot- paper.

The politicians failed to decide which election system should be applied, but they almost reached an agreement to hold the parliamentary and the local elections simultaneously, the participants in the consultations said. Some of them hinted that there might be some surprise at the ceremony of the signing of the constitution scheduled for July 12, if the principles of the elections are not specified prior to this date.

Dissident SDS Legislators Begin Hunger Strike

AU1007145391 Sofia BTA in English 1428 GMT
10 Jul 91

[Text] Sofia, July 10 (BTA)—Today some of the MP's of the Union of Democratic Forces (UDF) [SDS] who first boycotted parliament on May 14, Mr. Stefan Savov (leader of the Democratic Party), Ms. Elka Konstantinova (leader of the Radical Democratic Party), Mr. Stoyan Ganey (leader of the United Democratic Center), Mr. Georgi Markov and Mr. Vladimir Manolov, went on hunger strike for an indefinite time.

They went on hunger strike in protest against yesterday's decision of the now ordinary National Assembly, under which the MP's should take an oath to the new Constitution. According to the radicals the decision for a second oath eliminates them from parliament.

They also protest against "the anti-democratic passage of the Constitution and the humiliation of the MP's' human dignity."

The UDF-National Movement, the group which walked out of parliament, held a meeting this afternoon. It is expected that other MP's will also join the hunger strike.

The strikers insist that a referendum be held on the new Constitution which is to be signed Friday. The Podkrepa Labor Confederation has already backed up this demand. Today the National Coordinating Council of the UDF also demanded that the Constitution be approved in a referendum by a majority of two-thirds of the vote.

SDS Council Issues Declaration

AU1007181491 Sofia Khorizont Radio Network in Bulgarian 1500 GMT 10 Jul 91

[Text] A declaration of the Union of Democratic Forces [SDS] National Coordinating Council was submitted to Sofia Radio. It reads as follows:

It is a well known fact that the deputies elected with a blue ballot who remained in the legislature do not represent the SDS as it was already clarified by the National Coordinating Council a month ago.

The decision to take an oath on the new Constitution by deputies who have already been sworn in is a totally illegitimate and illogical act, which is merely aimed at disgracing and discrediting the deputies who have voted against the Constitution, or as an attempt of eliminating them.

This act also represents a form of pressure on the deputies who remained in the legislature forcing them to accept the Constitution on which they are expected to take an oath.

The goal is to create a legislature exclusively composed of unanimous members that strongly reminds us of the methods with which the opposition was treated and done away with in 1947.

Under all circumstances, the deputies who represent the SDS will cease to be in the legislature.

The major political force in Bulgaria will be deprived of its representation in the legislature and will be prevented from participating in the debates on the Electoral Law, on the budget, and on other important economic laws, such as those related to privatization and restitution of property.

Such legislative actions have nothing in common with democracy and are a disgrace for Bulgaria.

Under such circumstances we can only rely on peaceful and legal methods of extralegislativ actions. If the Grand National Assembly should, nevertheless, adopt the draft constitution, we insist that a referendum for approving the draft constitution by a two-thirds majority of all voters should be held, the declaration of the SDS National Coordinating Committee says.

The National Coordinating Council also adopted an appeal to the local coordinating councils explaining to them that it considers the actions of the individuals, who in an unannounced meeting held yesterday, tried to organize the signing of a new agreement between part of the participants in SDS organizations, as immoral, despicable, and politically inadmissible. All local councils are urged to refrain from yielding to such provocations and to devote all their efforts to the implementation of the SDS main task—to ensure an election victory, to contribute to the final defeat of Communists, and to transform Bulgaria into a normal state of people with a future.

Rally, Hunger Strike Reported

AU1107070391 Sofia BTA in English 1950 GMT 10 Jul 91

[Text] Sofia, July 10 (BTA)—Twenty-three MP's of the Union of Democratic Forces (SDS)—of the group supporting the idea for SDS as a nationwide movement—announced at a rally in Sofia's center they were going on hunger strike for an unspecified period of time. They are protesting the "new Constitution which is consolidating the Communists' rule," Democratic Party Leader Stefan Savov said. The rally was called by former private owners whose property was nationalized after the 1944 communist takeover.

From this evening on eighteen strikers will be camping near the building of parliament. Two more will join them tomorrow. Three MP's will go on a token strike.

"We want a Constitution which will allow us to enter Europe," SDS Leader Filip Dimitrov said. He called for a "peaceful but categorical protest."

"We couldn't do anything in this parliament, we realized we were only covering the Communists," Mr. Stefan Savov said. He called the rally to start a sit-in in front of the building of parliament.

"They have been lying to us for a year, this is our last resort," Mr. Yordan Vasilev said. He said that the radical MP's strike will go on until the president announces the date for a referendum on the Constitution. The SDS Coordinating Council insists on a two-thirds majority to approve the Constitution at the referendum.

Also on strike are Ms. Elka Konstantinova, leader of the Radical Democratic Party, lawyer Georgi Markov, artist Georgi Baev, poet Edvin Sugarev, artist Georgi Lipovanski, Prof. Aleksandur Yanchulev. Surgeon Aleksandur Chirkov will go on token strike.

"The Podkrepa (Labor Confederation) is asking you to support the worthy MP's," Dr. Konstantin Trenchev, president of the influential trade union, told the rally. Podkrepa was the first to demand a referendum. As the rally shouted calls for a general strike, Dr. Trenchev said he could not take this decision on his own.

The rally moved to the building of parliament which was cordoned off by reinforced police.

The SDS will hold a big rally on Friday when the Constitution will be signed officially.

Constitutional Referendum Demanded

AU1007191791 Sofia BTA in English 1655 GMT 10 Jul 91

[Text] Sofia, July 10 (BTA)—The opposition Union of Democratic Forces (UDF) [SDS] insists that a referendum be held on the new Constitution which can

approve it by a two-thirds majority. This decision was taken today at a meeting of the UDF National Coordinating Council.

The top leaders of the UDF describe yesterday's parliamentary decision for an oath of allegiance to the new Constitution as "counter-legal and illogical." According to the Coordinating Council, it is humiliating for the MP's who opposed the passage of the Constitution, and is aimed at divesting them of their authority as MP's. The Coordinating Council believes that pressure is exerted on the MP's who stayed in parliament to pass the Constitution and then to pledge allegiance to it. Thus a unanimous parliament will be created. This resembles the crack down on the opposition in 1947, the UDF leaders stress.

A month ago the National Coordinating Council announced that the MP's who stayed in parliament do not represent the UDF. After yesterday's parliamentary decision on the new oath aimed at revoking the authority of the radicals who boycotted the Grand National Assembly, the UDF will be deprived from representation in it, according to the Coordinating Council. The UDF will be cut off from debates on the electoral bill, the budget and other key economic legislation. Under the circumstances, the UDF can only take recourse to non-parliamentary actions. The declaration issued today stresses that they will be peaceful and lawful.

The MP's of the UDF who stayed in parliament have long stopped reckoning with decisions of the Coordinating Council. "MP's can only listen to their conscience," Dr. Petur Dertliev, chairman of the Bulgarian Social Democratic Party and floor-leader of the parliamentary UDF, told journalists today.

The decision of the Coordinating Council is yet another instance of the differences in the UDF after the Social Democrats, the Federation of Democracy Clubs, the Green Party and other organizations signed a pre-election agreement yesterday. The agreement is open to other organizations, according to Dr. Dertliev. The Coordinating Council claims that yesterday's meeting was not announced and the actions of the signers were "amoral, reprehensible and politically unacceptable." The UDF Coordinating Council calls on the coordinating councils in the provinces not to give in to such provocations.

KNSB Approves Passing of Constitution

AU1007182891 Sofia BTA in English 1639 GMT
10 Jul 91

[Text] Sofia July 10 (BTA)—The Executive Committee of the Confederation of Independent Trade unions [KNSB] in Bulgaria is hopeful and pleased by the Grand National Assembly's decision to finally pass the Constitution of the Republic of Bulgaria, a declaration received at BTA states.

According to the Independent Trade Unions' leaders the Constitution is not perfect but it is indisputable that it ensures political and economic pluralism, rights and freedoms, and, in general, a peaceful transition from totalitarianism to a democratic non-communist society and a categorical replacement of the system.

This Constitution is not only incomparably more democratic than the one passed under Zhivkov's regime, its very enactment will make Bulgaria the first East European country to guarantee the irreversibility of the democratic processes in constitutional form, the declaration says.

It is categorically against Bulgaria's interest to question the legitimacy of the Constitution and, therefore, of the Grand National Assembly. Such an act would cast a doubt on the legitimacy of the institutions elected by this parliament - the government and the presidency - which are ensuring the peaceful transition and are carrying out the economic reform, the declaration points out.

The Independent Trade Unions distance themselves categorically from the Podkrepa Labor Confederation whose doubts over the legitimacy of the Constitution actually spread over the Grand National Assembly, the presidency and the government, according to the declaration.

BDSP Leader: Podkrepa Forming Combat Units

AU1007185191 Sofia DUMA in Bulgarian
8 Jul 91 p 1

[DUMA PRESS report: "'Podkrepa' Forms Combat Groups, BSDP Representative Claims"]

[Text] We have information that Podkrepa is forming combat groups, said Marko Markov, member of the leadership of the Bulgarian Social Democratic Party [BDSP], at a news conference of the Regional Consultative Council of the Union of Democratic Forces [SDS] in Plovdiv. He appealed to the political forces to respond to the call of the Municipal Council of the Bulgarian Socialist Party [BSP] and sign an agreement on conducting the upcoming elections in a peaceful and democratic manner.

According to Mr. Markov, some of the radio broadcasts overtly instigated and suggested undemocratic means of blocking and rejecting the constitution.

It must not be forgotten that the walkout of 39 MP's from parliament, as well as the subsequent abuse of those who remained in the parliament, is a lamentable manifestation of the insufficiently developed notion of democracy, says the appeal of the SDS Regional Consultative Council.

Prosecutor General Answers Lukanov's Accusations

AU1007145091 Sofia BTA in English 1352 GMT
10 Jul 91

[Text] Sofia, July 10 (BTA)—Mr. Andrey Lukanov, deputy chairman of the Bulgarian Socialist Party (BSP), has recently addressed an open letter to the prosecutor general of the Republic in which he complained against the Bulgarian investigating authorities in particular and jurisdiction in Bulgaria in general. In the Socialists' daily "DUMA" Mr. Lukanov, who used to hold key economic positions in the time of Todor Zhivkov and was prime minister after the dictator's downfall, drew a parallel between the present methods of investigation and those applied by the hangmen in Stalin's time.

The Socialist leader's discontent was compelled by his being interrogated in connection with the inquiry into the reasons for the economic crisis in Bulgaria.

The prosecutor general believes there is enough ground to open preliminary proceedings. He only mentions facts which have already become known to the general public: The country's huge foreign and domestic debt, vast unproductive expenditure, the export to the former socialist countries largely based on the import of consumables from the West.

The Prosecutor General Mr. Martin Gunev, mentions some circumstances, of which Mr. Lukanov was perhaps aware, that obstructed the clarification of the factual material related to the case. The question is about the frantic destruction of documents of various organizations and departments. Mr. Gunev explains Mr. Lukanov's position in this case. He has been called to give evidence as a witness. The prosecutor general announces that Mr. Lukanov, former high-ranking state official, has been asked to fill in two questionnaires. The first one focuses on the methods of pricing and planning. The second one seeks to throw light on the purchase of the Hochleuter Company, Vienna.

Mr. Lukanov's answers given during his interrogation are also pointed out in the open letter. He said he had nothing to do with any concrete offences and that he had no intention of answering general questions about the country's economic development. The BSP deputy chairman stated he would reserve his right to comment on the approaches applied in the investigation.

In his open letter to the Prosecutor General Mr. Lukanov claims that a series of political trials are being staged in the country and some mass media are preparing the public opinion for them.

The Prosecutor's Office is neither staging such trials, nor preparing the public opinion for them, Mr. Gunev emphasizes. He explains that at one of the meetings with President Zhelyu Zhelev, which was mentioned by Mr. Lukanov, the information presented concerned only the course of some investigations and legal proceedings

without discussing them in essence and without making any decisions as to their outcome.

According to Mr. Lukanov, the inquiry into the reasons for the economic catastrophe should be immediately halted. In his view it is a political trial. The answer of the Prosecutor General is that it can be determined whether the case is a political one or not only after all evidence is gathered. Unlike Mr. Lukanov, at the present stage the Prosecutor General is unable to predict the outcome of the investigation or whether there would be an indictment.

The Prosecutor General rejects all allegations of any "social orders" to stage trials.

Tomov Outlines Plans for Kozloduy Overhaul

AU1007191191 Sofia BTA in English 1753 GMT
10 Jul 91

[Text] Sofia, July 10 (BTA)—Working conditions in the Kozloduy Nuclear Power Plant will be stabilized gradually and the reactors will be brought in line with European standards. Deputy Prime Minister Aleksandur Tomov told journalists today on his return from Vienna. He stressed that this is the "joint view" of the representatives of the European Community, the International Atomic Energy Agency, and the Bulgarian Government, who met in Vienna.

The first reactor at the Kozloduy Power Plant will be stopped in about a month, the second one will be stopped as soon as possible later on, Mr. Tomov explained. A special working regime will be introduced in the power plant and all measures for bringing the reactors to normal functioning will be taken after consulting the competent international organizations.

Bulgaria will receive financial aid in near future from the European countries to solve her nuclear power engineering problems. The amount of the financial aid will be decided at the forthcoming meeting in Brussels. In Vienna the Bulgarian delegation was assured that 15 to 20 million dollars will be granted for a start. According to the Bulgarian Government, bringing the reactors to normal functioning and supplying them with safety systems—without any reconstructions—will cost an estimated 40 to 50 million dollars, Mr. Tomov emphasized.

IAEA Experts To Inspect Plant

AU1107100391 Sofia BTA in English 0847 GMT
11 Jul 91

[Text] Kozloduy July 11 (BTA)—On July 15 experts of the International Atomic Energy Agency [IAEA] will start an inspection of generating unit 5 at the Kozloduy Nuclear Power Plant. They will check the technical condition of the 1000-megawatt units and chiefly of their safety and control systems.

Now the unit is in repair and is being recharged with new fuel. Experts are preparing the documentation on its control and operation, which is to be presented to the international expert group.

Tripartite Commission Discusses Miners' Strike

*AU1007182491 Sofia Khorizont Radio Network
in Bulgarian 1500 GMT 10 Jul 91*

[Text] As expected, the Tripartite Commission's agenda today was disrupted, as a result of the difficult situation that emerged after the strike actions of the Polimed State Company's mine. As we understood, the management of the company, headed by the chief manager, has also joined the strike. The question was urgently raised by Minister Pushkarov. The difficult situation is the result of numerous unresolved problems that accumulated over the years and also results from the lack of clear stands on the future of the mine.

This was confirmed by the leaderships of the two main trade unions: Podkrepa and the Confederation of Independent Trade Unions in Bulgaria [KNSB]. The debates were prolonged and heated. They lasted about one hour. A text was adopted and dispatched to the strikers, considering that there are strikers also in the mines, and they should listen carefully, if they are listening to the radio right now.

At its session the National Tripartite Commission in charge of coordinating interests discussed the situation of the strike in the Chelopech mine. The document says: We are inviting the strike committee to participate in negotiations on the questions of the economic and social future of the miners.

The debate on a draft decree for a code of regulations for amendments and addenda to the official acts on social welfare was accompanied by a memorandum from Minister Maslarova on the introduction of additional measures, guaranteed by resources from the budget, for the development and consolidation of a so-called second social protection net to assist the underprivileged and improve the legal acts related to social welfare activities.

The draft decree was adopted, and it will be approved by the Council of Ministers at a later date. The discussion on the regulations for the preparation and signing of agreements for the management of individual trade companies using state property was postponed for examination by subcommittees, and the last item on the agenda was related to reviewing the statute of the National Council on Employment. The Tripartite Commission decided to form a National Council on Employment as a permanently acting institution in charge of coordinating employment policy between the state, the trade unions, and the employers, so that unanimous action may be reached in implementing the goals of the council, which is expected to be headed by a deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers.

Production Deteriorates, Prices Increase

*AU1007193691 Sofia BTA in English 1839 GMT
10 Jul 91*

[Text] Sofia, July 10 (BTA)—Bulgaria has produced 81,000 million leva's worth of goods during the first half of the year which is 22.6 per cent down from last year's figures. The liberalization of prices in February accounts for 68 per cent of the value of output, the Central Board of Statistics announced.

In comparison with 1989, production has slumped by 29.2 per cent, while consumer goods are less by 35.8 per cent, the Central Board of Statistics (CBS) points out in a report received at BTA.

42 per cent of the CBS-monitored enterprises are managing well in the conditions of market economy. These 2,390 enterprises have equalled or exceeded their 1990 output, 530 industries have achieved over 90 per cent of it, 525 vary between 80 and 90 per cent, 1,214 have not reached even 60 per cent of the output turned out during the first half of last year. In other words about 60 per cent of companies are producing 80 per cent or more of their 1990 output.

The number of industries that are producing less than last year is growing, the CBS warns. It is worth mentioning that the relative share of enterprises with improved results is falling, thus there are less of them to compensate the general slump in production. In June half of the enterprises worked with 60 per cent of their capacity.

72 per cent of industrial enterprises have reduced their production in comparison with last year. With 3,500 new flats construction is at its lowest in the last few years. Despite the smaller amount of deliveries, transport has generated a profit of 7,000 million leva due to price-rises. Similarly, shops have cashed in 43.8 per cent more profits than last year.

Prices started soaring in June while in May they remained stable, the CBS informs.

Land under maize is less by 22 per cent or 64,600 hectares, under sunflower by 4 per cent less, under sugar beet—2.2 per cent less. The amount of gathered-in fruit is 22.7 per cent less and of vegetables—17.8 per cent less as against last year's period.

Purchased animal produce from all kinds of farms in the January-May period is less than in the first five months of 1990:

- Meat and poultry: 110.2 thousand of tonnes or 118 per cent less than last year. Cooperative farms sold 73 per cent less, while private farms sold 45 per cent less of these products;
- Milk (3.6 per cent butter content): 734 million liters, or 25 per cent less;
- Eggs: 385 million, 115 per cent down compared with last year.

Only a quarter of all companies expect their performance to go up in the next three months, half of the companies plan no changes in the range of articles they produce and 36 per cent envisage partial innovation of their products. More than 50 per cent of companies expect that inflation will grow, 40 per cent expect an expansion of export, 26 per cent expect a growth of business in the next quarter and 16 per cent expect a slump as compared with June.

While in March the major reason for the fall in economic performance was the shortage of raw materials, feedstock and supplementary equipment (45 per cent), in June this was the reason for a 37 per cent slump. The share of unmarketed products has gone up from 13 to 30 per cent as a "stimulus" for reducing production.

In the January-May period the number of employed in Bulgaria was 3,364,000, 2,627,000 of them were employed in the material production. The number of those who became redundant in May is 26,000, now all unemployed total 150,000. The greatest number of jobless is in the sphere of machine-building, metal working, electrical engineering, electronics and the tailoring industry, the reason being the closure of plants, separate productions and the reduction of production.

In May wages averaged 768 leva—by 167 leva more than in the all January-May period. The reason for this rise is the payment of compensations.

Under the existing conditions, no considerable changes in the size of production can be expected in July. The production is expected to reach 16 million leva's worth at current prices, 13 million of which would be consumer goods value, the Central Board of Statistics points out in conclusion.

Trade Results Show Volume Fall, Improved Balance

*AU1007145291 Sofia BTA in English 1405 GMT
10 Jul 91*

[Text] Sofia, July 10 (BTA)—The reduction of Bulgaria's unfavourable trade balance is continuing, it was reported at today's press conference of the Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations. From 639 million dollars in the first half of 1989 it was reduced to 550 million in 1990, to get to the zero-level at the end of June 1991.

The country's export dropped by 56 per cent compared with the first half-year period of 1990. The decline in exports against convertible currency to the developed industrial countries and to the developing countries is slower, while exports to the countries in Central and Eastern Europe have dropped by more than 70 per cent.

There is a fall in the country's import of 63 per cent compared with the same period last year. The USSR accounts for most of the imports: Its share is 59 per cent.

Convertible currency imports have been considerably reduced due to the forced self-financing of the Bulgarian economy.

Ministry Denies Report of USSR Treaty Progress

*AU1007135591 Sofia BTA in English 1233 GMT
10 Jul 91*

[Text] Sofia, July 10 (BTA)—In connection with the report published July 5-6 about a joint declaration of the foreign ministries of the Soviet Union and the Republic of Bulgaria, which was circulated in Moscow and quoted by TASS and said that both sides allegedly believe a wide-range political treaty should be signed before the end of this year, the spokesman for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs Mr. Boris Chakurov stated at today's briefing:

"No such declaration has been presented to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Bulgaria. Therefore, this document has not been co-ordinated. No new progress has been made on the new treaty. The Bulgarian side is working on its draft version, in connection with which the Ministry of Foreign Affairs invited the major political forces for consultations a month ago."

Deputy Defense Minister Assesses Visit to Turkey

*AU1007161791 Sofia BTA in English 1453 GMT
10 Jul 91*

[Text] Sofia, July 10 (BTA)—Colonel General Radnyu Minchev, chief of the Bulgarian General Staff, described his recent visit to Turkey at the head of a military delegation as an important step to building confidence and security between Bulgaria and Turkey. He gave a news conference here today.

General Minchev stressed that the development of Bulgarian-Turkish military cooperation is not targeted against any neighbour country while it is an important aspect of Sofia's policy in support of Balkan stability and peace.

At the same time, he expressed concern over the presence of a large Turkish force and nuclear-weapon depots in Turkey's Eastern Thrace, which cast a shadow over bilateral relations. General Minchev pointed out that the First Turkish Army in Eastern Thrace is being modernized and is increasing supplies of state-of-the-art arms from other countries.

The numerous instances of trespassing Bulgaria's territorial Black Sea waters by Turkish fishing ships in the last few months have also had an adverse effect on efforts to promote bilateral relations, General Minchev said at his meeting with Army General Dogan Gures, chief of Turkey's General Staff.

On his part, General Gures said that possibilities are being sought for changes of First Turkish Army in Eastern Thrace. It is possible that it will be reduced. Turkey's General Staff will also consider the other issues raised by the Bulgarian side, General Minchev said.

Elaborating on actions taken by Bulgaria to develop military cooperation in the Balkans for the promotion of confidence and stability in the region, General Minchev expressed his satisfaction with the advancement of Bulgaro-Greek military contacts. He announced that in accordance with the plan for cooperation between Sofia and Athens, a Bulgarian military delegation is visiting Greece, headed by the commander of the Bulgarian Land Forces.

General Minchev said that Sofia proposes a meeting of the chiefs of the general staffs of Bulgaria, Greece, and Turkey. Army General Gures went along with this initiative for which Bulgaria's General Staff will sound out the views of the commanders of Greece's Armed Forces, General Minchev added.

General Minchev spoke about the basic principles of Bulgaria's new military doctrine, approved by the National Security Council, and of the national security doctrine which will be further discussed.

Bulgaria's military doctrine is strictly defensive and is based on the principle of minimum defence sufficiency. Bulgaria rejects the use of force and war as means

towards the achievement of political aims. This country has no territorial claims to its neighbour countries and does not consider any state or nation as an "enemy." Bulgaria, which does not produce, hold and store nuclear, chemical or any other mass-destruction weapons on its territory, will continue its efforts for a ban on them. Sofia relies on UN and CSCE political mechanisms to guarantee its security.

The development of the military and their training are aimed at creating smaller but more mobile armed forces, equipped with modern weapons, so as to [word indistinct] repulse any aggression. In fulfillment of the task to guarantee Bulgaria's territorial integrity and sovereignty, the military will be equipped with modern anti-tank weapons, air-defence, radio-electronic warfare and engineer-obstacles systems, General Minchev said.

General Minchev told the news conference that a military police which is being raised now will start operating in Sofia and over the country by year's end. He elaborated on the preparations of the military for the celebration of August 23, the date fixed recently for Army's Day, commemorating the heroic defence of the Shipka Pass in the Russo-Turkish war of 1877-1878.

Assembly Rejects Government's Bankruptcy Bill

AU1007124191 Prague CTK in English 1909 GMT
8 Jul 91

[Text] Prague July 8 (CTK)—The Czechoslovak Federal Assembly (parliament) today failed to approve a bill on bankruptcy, described by Finance Minister Vaclav Klaus as a necessary prerequisite for the development of private enterprise.

Although no major objections were voiced in the debate, the bill failed to be carried in the Slovak half of the House of Nations, one of the parliament's two chambers, where it fell four votes short of the required 38. The Czech half of the House, as well as the House of the People, approved the bill, which had been recommended by both rapporteurs.

Czechoslovakia currently has no bankruptcy rules and the bill is considered a crucial one for the transformation to a market economy.

Under the law, bankruptcy procedures would be ordered by regional or municipal courts.

In a list of enterprises being prepared by the Czech Government for privatization, 86 have been proposed for bankruptcy.

The Parliament Presidium will now decide whether a new vote will be taken on the bill before the end of the current 16th parliamentary session, scheduled for July 19.

In further business, Prosecutor General Ivan Gasparovic reported that more than 50,000 people were prosecuted for criminal acts in April and May of this year, two-thirds of them in the Czech Republic. (Roughly two-thirds of the total Czechoslovak population of 15,567,666 live in the Czech Republic—ed.)

290 of the 1,800 prosecutors and investigators have left the department since last year, said Gasparovic. With departures continuing, the office is now 20-40 percent short of staff.

Otakar Motejl, chairman of the Czechoslovak Supreme Court, told parliament that the 2,100 judges now serving are only enough to cover roughly 80 percent of all cases.

Of the 1,280 judges in the Czech Republic, 250 left their posts last year for more lucrative positions and another 20 have given in their notices, Motejl said. The situation is similar in Slovakia, where 120 of 798 judges have left or been given notice in the last year.

Federal Interior Minister Jan Langos reported that reconstruction of the Ministry of the Interior is nearly completed, and a new law on police forces is expected soon.

[Prague MLADA FRONTA DNES in Czech on 9 July on page 1 carries a 500-word Zdenek John report on the 8 July joint meeting of Federal Assembly chambers.

According to the report, in addition to the items covered above, the meeting also debated the bill on courts and judges. The debate was "suspended," however, "because of the large number of proposed amendments." Deputies for the Civic Democratic Alliance, for example, opposed a debate on the bill as long as the legislative commission for drawing up the new constitution has not completed debate on the articles of the constitution concerning courts.]

Assembly Parties Divided on Referendum Bill

LD1007090591 Prague CTK in English 1954 GMT
9 Jul 91

[Text] Prague July 9 (CTK)—Political parties in the Czechoslovak Federal Assembly (parliament) are divided in their views on a referendum bill which is to be submitted to the current session of the two houses of Parliament.

As a constitutional bill, it requires a three-fifth majority to be passed in the 150-member House of the People as well as in each of the 75-member Czech and Slovak halves of the House of Nations.

A CTK survey of party attitudes found unqualified support for the bill by the Civic Movement (OH, 41 deputies out of 300), which has the largest number of ministers in the Federal and Czech Governments. Other Czech parties which support the bill include the Communists (KSCM, 47 seats), the Regional Self-Government Democracy Movement-Society for Moravia and Silesia (HSD-SMS, 16 deputies) and the Social Democrats (CSSD, nine).

The second strongest parliamentary group, the Civic Democratic Party (ODS), did not respond to CTK's question but its chairman, Finance Minister Vaclav Klaus, said last March that referendums should not be seen as a way to solve all problems but should be used only as an "extreme option".

The Czechoslovak People's Party (CSL) wants to limit any referendum to the question of the preservation or breakup of Czechoslovakia, and the same view is shared by the relatively small right-wing Civic Democratic Alliance (ODA, 11 deputies). ODA also proposes that a republic which would decide the maintenance of the Federation should preserve its recognition under international law, while a republic withdrawing from the union would have to seek it.

The very small Christian Democratic Party (KDS), which is "opposed to practically all forms of direct democracy", totally rejects the referendum bill.

Public Against Violence (VPN, 34 deputies) is the only Slovak group which fully supports the bill. According to chairman Jozef Kucerak, more and more politicians in Slovakia "speak in the name of the nation" and in its name would actually like to dismantle the common state.

The Christian Democratic Movement (KDH, 25 deputies) favours the adoption of the bill but says the Federal Assembly should have the authority to declare referendums, and not the president as the bill proposes.

The Slovak National Party (SNS) is opposed to a referendum on the federal level. It should be "the exclusive right of the (Czech and Slovak) republics which should be declared by laws passed by the national councils" (the Czech and Slovak parliaments).

The Opposition Movement for a Democratic Slovakia (HZDS, 17 deputies), formed from a faction which split from the VPN, did not answer CTK's question.

The idea of instituting legislation on holding referendums was introduced by President Vaclav Havel in a dramatic speech

Prime Ministers Discuss Environmental Issues

AU1007191891 Prague CESKA A
MORAVSKOSLEZSKÉ ZEMĚDELSKÉ NOVINY
in Czech 9 Jul 91 p 2

[CTK report: "The Prime Ministers on the Environment"]

[Text] Prague—A consultative meeting was held yesterday in the Office of the CSFR Government in Prague on the interpretation of Article 21 Letter a) of constitutional law No. 556/1990 on the Czechoslovak Federation. CSFR Prime Minister Marian Calfa, Czech Prime Minister Petr Pithart, Slovak Prime Minister Jan Carnogursky, CSFR Deputy Prime Minister Pavel Rychetsky, Josef Vavrousek, minister-chairman of the Federal Environment Committee, and other representatives took part in the meeting.

Regarding the inclusion of the government's draft law on atmospheric protection in the 16th joint CSFR Federal Assembly session, the meeting's participants discussed principles for a single course of action in interpreting the stipulations contained in Article 21 Letter a) of the constitutional law on the Czechoslovak Federation. According to the stipulations, the "legal regulation of principles for the environment" comes within the Federal Assembly's jurisdiction.

The meeting's participants were briefed on the resolution adopted by the Slovak National Council [SNR] Environment and Nature Conservation Committee following its joint meeting with the Czech National Council [CNR] Environmental Protection and Urbanism Committee held on 17 April 1991. They were also briefed on the criteria set forth in this resolution for dividing [the] federal and republican legislature in the environment sphere.

Those present agreed with the criteria laid down in this resolution. According to the criteria, federal legal regulations on issues connected with the environment should

correspond to the contents and substance of the European Community's common legal regulation in the given sphere. This is binding for all 12 countries in this community. These regulations should also respect the different stages of development in the CSFR and the EC. The state administration's legal regulation on environmental protection is a matter for the CNR and the SNR except when executing state supervision in the area of nuclear safety. The federal regulation must not restrict the republics' right to create a specific arrangement for the state administration's protection of the environment.

The meeting's participants agreed that it is possible to regard these criteria as a supplementary criterion for the interpretation of Article 21 Letter a) of the constitutional law on the Czechoslovak Federation.

The government's draft Federal Assembly law on protecting the atmosphere from pollutants must also be considered in accordance with these criteria.

The meeting's participants agreed that a commission involving the federal and republican environment ministers and the chairmen of the National Council and Federal Assembly environment committees will be established. It will consider whether the adopted and forthcoming Federal Assembly laws in the environmental sphere correspond to all the criteria. This commission will inform the Federal Government, the republican governments, the CSFR Federal Assembly Presidium, and the national council presidiums of its point of view.

Legislative Group Debates Draft Constitution

AU1007173691 Bratislava NARODNA OBRODA
in Slovak 9 Jul 91 p 2

[CTK "ju"-signed report: "Discussion About the CSFR Constitution"]

[Text] The legislative commission for drafting the CSFR constitution met concurrently with the plenary session [of the legislature], and both national council chairmen, F. Miklosko and D. Buresova, attended. The main topic on the agenda was the issue of executive power and jurisdiction of the president. Although the meeting took place behind closed doors, the short statements made during the intermissions in the debate revealed that the most controversial topic was the possibility of recalling the government and dissolution of the legislature during crises. The proposed jurisdiction of the president was described as too extensive. In the constitutional sphere, for instance, the future form of the legislature—possibly with two chambers—has not been decided upon yet. The second of the two chambers could be formed by a senate consisting of a Czech and a Slovak part. The commission eventually recommended that all three drafts be completed, i.e. the legislative, executive, and the presidential. The commission will return to the constitution issue after the legislative vacations.

Dubcek: Comments on HZDS, Defends '68 Actions*AU1007190091*

[Editorial Report] Bratislava NARODNA OBRODA in Slovak on 9 July on page 9 carries a 2,400-word interview with Federal Assembly Chairman Alexander Dubcek by Zuzana Alnerova entitled "I Am Still the Same Person." In the interview, which was held in the NARODNA OBRODA editorial office in Bratislava and was not dated, Dubcek replies to questions regarding his current political views as well as his activities in 1968.

In his initial statement, Dubcek responds to the calls made in "legislative lobbies" for changes in the Federal Assembly leadership. He says that he does not occupy the position of Federal Assembly chairman "because of someone's mercy" but "of the will of voters." Although he would feel "internally more free" if he did not occupy that position, "the feeling that I am useful makes me stay." Dubcek assures the interviewer that his actions are not motivated by personal considerations but by "what is beneficial for the nation and the people."

Next, Dubcek is asked to clarify his attitude toward Vladimir Meciar's Movement For a Democratic Slovakia (HZDS), which, according to the interviewer, is "full of contradictions." Dubcek admits that he used to support the HZDS but that his attitude has changed since the HZDS came up with the proposal for a confederation. He says: "What has happened on the Slovak political scene? Politicians have moved to positions in which they are forced to adapt to their previous opponents or to those whom they themselves opposed. I believe that this must not be done in politics. When you read in the newspaper that your colleague or partner has come up with a proposal for a confederation, to the surprise of even those closest to him, you do not know how to react.... But the genie has been let out of the bottle.... A confederation? Let us not indulge in any illusions! You need a partner for a confederation! In my opinion, the HZDS, which I supported, is weakened today. A path that leads to the termination of Czechoslovak statehood is not to the benefit of this [Slovak] nation. I do not see therein any upgrading of Slovakia's status in the eyes of Europe and the world. Quite the contrary, there is no confederation on the world political scene. Even if one did exist, we would have to ask ourselves whether it is realistic and feasible, given the fact that we live in a certain period and that a confederation needs to be realized with someone else. When we accept the termination of [Czechoslovak] statehood, we actually assimilate the platform of the Slovak National Party, an independent Slovak state. There is no point in denying this!" Dubcek reiterates that, although "the formulation used by the HZDS is less clearly comprehensible" than the ideas of the Slovak National Party, "it actually has the same goal."

Several questions concern the current work of the Federal Assembly. Dubcek agrees with critics who have described the "amateurism" of some Federal Assembly deputies and their "defense of particular interests" as "terrifying." He

admits that "a certain part of elected representatives do not have the republic in mind but are opportunists who have taken advantage of the time." He believes that "apparently, this is the toll that this complicated period claims." In this context Dubcek refers to the incident involving a group of Federal Assembly deputies who had painted pink a Soviet tank commemorating the liberation of Prague by the Soviet Army. Such conduct would be "inconceivable" anywhere in the world, he says, and the deputies concerned ought to be punished.

In the interview, Dubcek also responds to criticism of his conduct in 1968, particularly of his signature under the "Moscow protocol" legalizing the stay of Soviet troops in Czechoslovakia. Dubcek says that he had agreed with then President Ludvik Svoboda that Czechoslovakia could not put up any resistance because "it would have been absurd to drive people into clashes" with the invading Warsaw Pact armies. Had he not signed, Dubcek says, "They would have rolled over us." Dubcek also describes it as a success of the Czechoslovak delegation that the "Moscow protocol" did not refer to the situation in Czechoslovakia as "counterrevolutionary" and to the military invasion as "justified."

Speaking about 1968, Dubcek also contrasts the Western assessment of the Prague Spring as a "break through" and the "point of departure" for subsequent changes in Eastern Europe with the lack of appreciation for that period in present-day Czechoslovakia and with current efforts to eliminate 1968-vintage reform communists from political life.

Slovak Companies' Debts Reach 20 Billion Korunas*AU0907142191 Bratislava NARODNA OBRODA in Slovak 6 Jul 91 p 2*

[Stanislav Tomanek report: "The Level of Enterprise Insolvency Has Reached 20 Billion, From a Session of the Economic Council of the Slovak Republic"]

[Excerpts] Bratislava—The 4 July meeting of the Economic Council of the Slovak Republic was held simultaneously with meetings of several Slovak National Council committees. The meeting was therefore chaired alternately by Deputy Prime Minister Anton Vavro and Deputy Minister of Finance Belo Bosak. Deputy Minister Bosak said that enterprises' debts and credit burden are among the most burning problems of the Slovak economy. The government is looking for effective measures [to deal with the problem] but these are still "on paper" and have not reached the level of practical implementation.

Replying to a NARODNA OBRODA question, Deputy Minister Bosak admitted that the level of insolvency of Slovak enterprises has reached 20 billion korunas. Machine building and electrical engineering enterprises account for three-quarters of primary insolvency. The

government is critical of the attitude of a number of factories, which are supposedly passively waiting for subsidies and showing a lack of entrepreneurship. [passage omitted]

The disintegration of the domestic but, above all, the "Eastern" market has brought many industrial enterprises to the brink of an abyss. The East Slovak Iron Works in Kosice, Slovnaft Bratislava, Benzinol, and other enterprises that are owed billions of korunas by their customers could speak about this problem very knowledgeably. About 45 percent of the customers of the East Slovak Iron Works Kosice, for example, are insolvent, owing the Kosice company a total of 4.9 billion korunas. This actually makes the East Slovak Iron Works the second largest Slovak bank. The situation is aggravated by the fact that sanctions applied against non-payers are lower than interest rates charged by banks. [passage omitted]

Among the more pleasant news was the information that Italian President Francesco Cossiga came to our country with an offer from his country's bankers for an 8 percent, \$120 million credit. Moreover, another credit line has been opened just for Slovak enterprises.

Press Briefed on Referendum Law, EC, Cooperation

LD0907115291 Prague Ceskoslovensky Rozhlas
Radio Network in Czech 1600 GMT 8 Jul 91

[Text] A republic that does not want stay in the federation will lose successor's rights and will have to gain international legal recognition on its own. This was stated by Daniel Kroupa at today's meeting of the Civic Democratic Alliance with journalists in Prague. Stanislav Valek prepared a summary of information on the news conference held today:

[Begin recording] [Valek] Daniel Kroupa said that the referendum law should be adopted only in minimal form. A referendum should be used only for key constitutional legal issues.

Federal Minister of Economics Vladimir Dlouhy reported on his visits to France and Great Britain. In Paris, he took part in a ministerial-level international seminar of oil producers and consumers. Czechoslovakia was invited as the only country from the post-communist bloc. Minister Dlouhy said that, due to its geographical position, Czechoslovakia is talked about today as the future crossroads of oil and energy lines. He also said that his delegation pointed out the fact that there is enough oil, but its price is not going down.

In Great Britain, he held talks about the possibility of increasing the import quota of agriculture products to the British market and to the other countries of the European Community. He also spoke at the Confederation of British Industrialists. This is how he described the contents of his speech:

[Dlouhy] I dared to make strong criticism of the current attitude of the European Community because we think that, particularly with regard to the European Community's trade policy, there should be greater willingness and flexibility to help. Regarding schedules, the willingness to help should be directed at the second half of this year and next year instead of providing Czechoslovakia with some concessions in trade policy in three years, five years or even seven years.

[Valek] The Christian Democratic Party devoted its news briefing in Prague today to cooperation with the People's Party, which it finds almost impossible. Their quarrel is based on the question of who has the right to use the name of the Christian Democratic Union. The Czechoslovak People's Party insists on one-sided registration. In this way, according to the Christian Democrats, it damages the unity of the Christian political forces for a long time. In Bratislava, journalists met representatives of the Public Against Violence movement.

Ivan Miklos, minister for management of national property and privatization, said that the course of small privatization is justifiably criticized these days. Some legal provisions need to be changed. The terms of leases should be prolonged to at least five years, and there should be the possibility of priority purchase given to those businessmen who have premises rented. Privatization is also slowed by enterprises delaying to hand over the necessary documents. In housing policy, the movement proposes the sale of state apartments to private ownership at advantageous prices. [end recording]

Army Officials Outline Redeployment Problems

AU0907180491 Bratislava NARODNA OBRODA
in Slovak 8 Jul 91 p 6

["(NO-FA)"-signed report: "Problems With Redeployment"]

[Text] Komorni Hradek—Journalists met with leading representatives from the CSFR Defense Ministry in the Czechoslovak Army General Staff Foreign Relations Department.

Defense Minister Lubos Dobrovsky, [Deputy Defense Minister] Major General Karel Pezl, chief of the General Staff, and other deputy ministers briefed representatives of the mass media on the grave problems facing the Army today. Our armed forces are undergoing the greatest reorganizational, structural, and redeployment changes in their history. Several command levels are being abolished—the Army's district staffs and some divisions—but, at the same time, regional commands—West, Central, and East—are being established.

Redeploying troops from the Czech Lands to Slovakia is causing most problems. The funds—1.5 billion korunas—assigned from the state budget for the Army this year are limited. It is necessary to allocate a great deal of resources toward reconstructing the military barracks

vacated by Soviet troops. However, priority spheres such as the troops' rations, accommodation, and equipment will be fully guaranteed until the end of the year.

Spokesman on Arms Exports, European Cooperation

AU1007101591 Prague MLADA FRONTA DNES
in Czech 8 Jul 91 p 1

[Marcela Pechackova report: "Concerning Tank Exports Once Again"]

[Text] "The official policy pursued by the Federal Government and the president of the Republic is oriented toward restricting armaments production and toward not exporting heavy assault technology to regions that are a source of political tension and political conflicts," said Presidential Press Secretary Michael Zantovsky at yesterday's regular press briefing. He returned to this topic on the basis of a report carried in the magazine RESPEKT. It claimed that the tanks intended for export have not yet been produced. According to the press spokesman, it is necessary to put order into such a muddled issue as the production and sale of tanks. This issue should be addressed by the Federal Assembly.

In reply to a question from our newspaper on whether, during the course of the Italian president's state visit, the Czechoslovak side informed the Italian representatives of the results of the investigation conducted in Czechoslovakia into the Orfei case [concerning alleged cooperation between the former State Security and certain Italian politicians], Michael Zantovsky said: "As far as I am aware, the president did not inform the Italian visitors of the results of the investigation carried out in Czechoslovakia."

In connection with the alleged statement made by Minister Vaclav Klaus that we are not very interested in cooperating with Hungary and Poland and that this could slow down our entry into Europe, Michael Zantovsky said that economists always take not only cooperation factors but also competition factors into consideration. Nevertheless, Vaclav Havel remains interested in close cooperation with Hungary and Poland in all spheres of political, social, and economic life, on the road toward an integrated Europe and toward our membership in European bodies.

Yesterday's briefing at Prague Castle was the last one before President Vaclav Havel's four week vacation. He will meet with journalists tomorrow in Lany to inform them of the organizational changes in the Office of the CSFR President.

Weekly Condemns Arms Trade as 'Irresponsible'

LD1007090891 Prague CTK in English 0752 GMT
10 Jul 91

[Text] Prague July 10 (CTK)—The Czech weekly "RESPEKT" described in its latest issue Czechoslovakia's arms trade as confusing and irresponsible, and called for a law that would put an end to this and clearly set the limits and powers in this area.

In reference to the alleged supply of 250 Czechoslovak tanks to Syria, the weekly says "it is about the same as if we sold them to Iraq recently" and asks where are the ideals of Czechoslovakia's new policy and who it is who hinders conversion. "Although our top representatives do not hide their dislike for such deals, they insist at the same time on completing them. Syria will get the 250 tanks irrespective of the fact that it owes us 1,000 million dollars for arms supplies, irrespective of the international implications our arms supplies there might have, regardless of a war that might break out", the weekly says, and recalls Vaclav Havel's statement after his election president that Czechoslovakia would no longer export heavy weaponry, reduce arms industry production and support dictatorial regimes. [sentence as received]

The weekly says that apart from the supply of 250 tanks to Syria, another 1,500 tanks are to be exported to Iran and the Czechoslovak Ompol company is negotiating the sale of an assembly line for tanks with Tehran. A senior official of the Czechoslovak Foreign Trade Ministry allegedly said that sales of tanks to North Korea and Cuba are considered in spite of a Czechoslovak Foreign Ministry guideline prohibiting exports of any weapons to these countries, "RESPEKT" says.

Of the total of 3,000 million crowns earmarked by the Czechoslovak Government for restructuring the economy, the arms industry conversion swallowed a full 2,000 million crowns and is far from being completed. The armaments lobby is apparently doing all it can, it is linked with the political scene, mainly in Slovakia, the weekly says. It points out the "arms production is in a state of flux between conversion and a new upsurge. This situation suits many producers as well as politicians. Great profits on the one hand, and voters fearing the threat of unemployment on the other, are too great a temptation".

The arms issue was dealt with by presidential spokesman Michael Zantovsky at a briefing on Monday [8 July]. He said the intention to limit arms production and not to export heavy weaponry to areas which may be a source of political conflict is the official policy of the Czechoslovak Government and the president.

Smallholders' Party Official on Election, Ideology
AU1007205191 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG
in Hungarian 8 Jul 91 p 5

["R.P.E."-signed interview with Jeno Gerbovits, deputy chairman of the Independent Smallholders' Party; place and date not given: "When the Horse-Dealer Buys a Horse"]

[Text] [Gerbovits] The division of the Independent Smallholders' Party [FKgP] did not happen [referring to FKgP General Meeting on 29 June], although many people had expected it.

[NEPSZABADSAG] Is it conceivable that the FKgP will expand, or rather, that it will be reunited with the National Smallholders' Party? [FKgP Chairman] Torgyan and the national smallholders certainly sympathized with each other during the loud disputes between the government and the FKgP faction.

[Gerbovits] I also sympathized with them because they supported the peasants' association while the independent smallholders did not. However, I do not think a unification with them is timely just now. In my opinion, Torgyan does not think it timely either. However, let us get back to the general meeting. I think its chief merit was that the provinces won.

[NEPSZABADSAG] Did the provinces win or did the representatives of the FKgP's rural organizations win? The two things are not exactly the same.

[Gerbovits] The question is justified. However, what does the word provinces mean? Today, the provinces are characterized by social dissatisfaction. Torgyan managed to grasp this and surround himself with this issue. He worked very hard to achieve it. I already said that we organized the FKgP's 44 mandates using hardly any money, and now, having a huge budget, Torgyan was left to recruit the village people on his own. This is the connection between his personal success and the victory of the provinces. I must note that if [FKgP's former Chairman] Jozsef Ferenc Nagy practices politics in a clever way, he will be able to quit without becoming a loser.

[NEPSZABADSAG] What does Jozsef Ferenc Nagy have to quit? Maybe the government? Will you be recalling people from the ministerial chairs?

[Gerbovits] I was not thinking of that but of the role our former chairman played in the party. However, since you mentioned this topic, if Mr. Torgyan listens to me, under no circumstances will he take measures that would unsettle the government. At the moment, the interest of the FKgP is to stabilize the new leadership, to recruit as many sympathizers as possible, and to establish unity in the faction. It is not possible to be engaged in politics without a faction.

[NEPSZABADSAG] Let us remain with the issue of Jozsef Nagy Ferenc. A minister who is delegated by a party has also to represent that party's policy in the government. Jozsef

Nagy Ferenc—who, after all, failed at the General Meeting—will hardly represent Torgyan's line.

[Gerbovits] This is true so far. It is also true that we should not wring the neck of a parrot while there is hope that it might learn to speak.

[NEPSZABADSAG] Could this mean that the government should remain as it is for the time being?

[Gerbovits] Yes, that is right. It would be unfortunate to create enemies within our team until we become strong and refute the bad opinions that have been formed about us. Obviously, it would not be expedient to fuel conflicts either within our party or outside it, even after all this, namely, when we have a mature program, some kind of unity and a real ideology.

[NEPSZABADSAG] However, something seems to be boiling between Mr. Antall and Mr. Torgyan.

[Gerbovits] I think both the prime minister and Mr. Torgyan have enough political sense not to strain their relationship. We need sober wisdom just now. We have already seen an example of this at the first faction meeting after our General Meeting and at our Presidium meeting. The atmosphere and the program of these two meetings point toward organization and good compromises.

[NEPSZABADSAG] The news of Torgyan and Omolnar trying to drive each other out seem to contradict this.

[Gerbovits] I have heard this news. The Presidium meeting did not take place in this kind of atmosphere, and I do not believe that Mr. Torgyan changes his mind every hour.

[NEPSZABADSAG] Which issue would you bring up from the Presidium meeting?

[Gerbovits] The ideology. We agreed to devote some time to this, to invite political scientists, experts, and long-standing smallholders.... In other words, we should establish an ideology that would also help the youth to understand us because, as it were, we stood on a different political platform in the Horthy era than after 1945, when we attacked the prevailing conditions of landownership and the left-wing bloc pushed us to the right. Therefore, we have to decide upon our ideology to prevent a dispute on whether the FKgP is a left-wing or a right-wing party.

[NEPSZABADSAG] Torgyan has recently promised a right-wing policy.

[Gerbovits] Yes, he has. However, I do not believe that Torgyan was on the extreme right wing before his election as a chairman, and after being elected, he specially emphasized the town population and the working class. I do not think we can say that he is very much on the right.

[NEPSZABADSAG] You often took a stand for Torgyan during the great disputes. Is your position as deputy chairman a reward for this?

[Gerbovits] First, I only voted for Torgyan on a few questions. I am not a Torgyan follower. Even now we have great disagreements on important issues. Second, the deputy chairmanship is not a reward. In fact, I feel it is too little, and I am certainly not saying this out of personal emotions. Considering the weight of the villages and the character of the FKgP, the post of chairman or chief secretary would have befitted the peasantry. Looking at the issue from this angle, this is a negative episode because we lost a peasant by losing Jozsef Ferenc Nagy. Regardless of what my relationship with Jozsef Ferenc Nagy was, one peasant has left our leadership now. This is unfortunate.

[NEPSZABADSAG] According to an announcement after the Presidium meeting, you were entrusted with supervising the compensation issues. This is strange because you voted against the compensation law in Parliament, and now you have to supervise something you do not agree with....

[Gerbovits] Your question is justified. I might have considered it to be a political perversity if this task had been given to me by the prime minister. However, I do not think that Mr. Torgyan was guided by this. The essence of the matter is that it is a law, regardless of whether I rejected it. Parliament passed this law. I am in the same position as a horse-dealer is when he is buying a horse. He mentions all the faults of the horse, namely that it is lame and blind, wheezy and old. After buying it though, he polishes it up nicely and tries to sell it. In other words, the compensation law can be implemented in very many ways. My task will be to ensure we make as much use of it as possible.

Kadar Expects 6-8 Percent GNP Drop This Year

LD0907143291 Budapest Kossuth Radio Network
in Hungarian 1600 GMT 8 Jul 91

[Text] Several important announcements were made about the Hungarian economy during the annual conference of economic councillors.

Bela Kadar announced that this year the GNP is expected to fall by around 6 to 8 percent. He pointed out that in certain economic sectors the decline in production has already reached 40 percent. According to the minister, this happened because the country did not prepare for the changes in time.

Bela Kadar said that dollar account exports increased by 30 percent, but this is not enough to compensate for the losses. Our trade with the Soviet Union has fallen to a much greater extent than was expected.

In spite of the unfavorable trends, the minister for international economic relations forecast the revival of the Hungarian economy by the end of next year or the beginning of 1993.

Gallup Poll Surveys Opinions on Democracy

AU1007190991 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG
in Hungarian 8 Jul pp 1,4

[Robert Manchin and Geza Lajos Nagy report: "Gallup Poll on Democracy"]

[Text] How are we advancing toward democracy? Where did we start, and where will we be in five years' time? These questions arise repeatedly during an evaluation of last year's political developments. Politicians, experts, and journalists are preparing evaluations that are not free from their political positions and political philosophies. The way the public evaluates the transformation of Hungary's political regime is the question, what the public thinks about the past and present, and what the public expects from the future. The Hungarian Gallup Institute carried out an opinion poll on these questions between 9 and 12 May 1991, on the basis of a representative sample of 1,500 citizens. Summing up present public opinion, Hungary's political regime is more democratic than three or four years ago and will be even more democratic in five years' time.

In preparing this survey, the Gallup Institute asked the people to characterize their political positions in three different times, by means of concepts of dictatorship and democracy. The question was as follows: "On this scale, 1 means that Hungary's political regime is dictatorial in nature, and 9 means that it is democratic. In your view, where can the present Hungary be found on this scale, where was it three or four years ago, and where will it be in five years' time?"

One-tenth of the people surveyed (12 and 14 percent) found it difficult to evaluate the present and the past, and one-fifth of the people (22 percent) found it difficult to characterize the future; they all answered, "I do not know."

This answer exceeded the average among uneducated people, older people, people living in villages, and women; in other words, this answer was characteristic of the strata of the population that is far removed from politics and that also found difficulty in using these concepts because of a lack of general knowledge.

Evaluating the present, people used the middle of the scale; speaking about the past, they used the lower half of the scale, and speaking about the future, they used the upper third of this scale. This means that people regard the current political system as an "intermediate position" between dictatorship and democracy; as for the past, people mostly characterized it as dictatorship, and the future was mostly characterized as a democracy. This can be seen more clearly if we use a democracy indicator based on the average answers, an indicator expressed by the range 0 to 100. Thus,

the indicator for our current situation is 55.0, for the past is 33.8, and for the future is 72.9.

The poll found an essential agreement among the various strata on their evaluation of the present. However, this indicator changes considerably along with the various party references. The electorate of the six parliamentary parties is divided into three groups. The first is made up of sympathizers of the Hungarian Democratic Forum [MDF], who regard our current political situation more favorably than the average (the indicator is 65.9). The other group emerges with the exception of the socialists: Supporters of individual parties evaluate the situation quite similarly, close to the average, without big differences. The narrow group of supporters of the Hungarian Socialist Party [MSZP] makes up the third group. Their evaluation of our present level of democracy is lower than the average (45.4).

Regarding the Hungarian population as a whole, the election order of various parties is the following: 1. Federation of Young Democrats [FIDESZ], with 21 percent willing to vote for it; 2. The Alliance of Free Democrats [SZDSZ], supported by 11 percent; 3. The Hungarian Democratic Forum [MDF], supported by 10 percent; 4. Independent Smallholders' Party [FKgP], supported by 7 percent; 5. Hungarian Socialist Party [MSZP], supported by 5 percent; 6. Christian Democratic People's Party [KDNP], supported by 3 percent. Some 4 percent of the people surveyed would vote for other parties. A quarter (25 percent) would not vote, and 15 percent do not know whom they would vote for. If we only consider those who expressed party preferences—60 percent of the population—the proportion will be as follows: FIDESZ: 35 percent; SZDSZ: 18 percent; MDF: 16 percent; FKgP: 12 percent; MSZP: 8 percent; KDNP: 5 percent; other parties: 6 percent.

As for the political situation prevailing three or four years ago, educated people—and mainly university graduates—evaluated this more negatively than the average (27.6), while uneducated people evaluated it more positively (37.8 for people with less than eight classes of school education, 36.5 for people with eight classes of general education, and 29.9 for people with junior high-school education.)

There are also differences between voters of individual parties regarding the evaluation of the past. Supporters of the FKgP and the SZDSZ regard the past more negatively than the average (27.4 and 27.3 respectively). MSZP supporters think that Hungary's political regime was not dictatorial even three or four years ago, but it stood at the "boundary" between democracy and dictatorship (48.1).

The Gallup Institute worked out an indicator scale to measure the people's evaluation of the changes between past and present. This shows whether people feel any change and, if they do, what they regard as more democratic, the present or the past. (Those who did not give their opinion either on the present or the past—14

percent—will not be mentioned in the following) Three-quarters (73 percent) of the respondents regard our present political regime as more democratic, and almost one-fifth (17 percent) of the respondents regard the past regime as more democratic. One-tenth of the respondents could not distinguish any difference. According to four-fifths of high school, university, and college graduates, young people under 30, and people living in Budapest, Hungary is more democratic now than it was previously. The overwhelming majority of supporters of the former opposition parties think similarly. The group of MSZP sympathizers is strongly divided: 53 percent "voted" for the present, 40 percent "voted" for the past, and 7 percent felt no difference.

Most people are optimistic about the future of democracy, particularly the MDF supporters. MSZP supporters are more skeptical about the future.

Foreign Affairs Chairman on SFRY 'Precedent'

LD0907212791 Budapest MTV Television Network
in Hungarian 0430 GMT 9 Jul 91

[Text] The Hungarian standpoint on the Yugoslav crisis has been stated several times. Its essence is that it would be desirable if Yugoslavia was a confederation of sovereign states. The Foreign Affairs Committee of the National Assembly also discussed the matter. The chairman of the body, Gyula Horn, granted an interview on this subject:

[Begin recording] [Horn] The first thing I should mention is that Gyorgy Szabad, speaker of the National Assembly, sent us three documents that we discussed. Among them was the appeal of the Magyars of the Mura region, in which they voice their disappointment that the Republic of Hungary is not in a hurry to acknowledge the independence of Slovenia or the appeal of the Slovenian parliament. I must say that we want a peaceful settlement. It is right that the Republic of Hungary does not interfere—only if the states that signed the Helsinki closing document decide on this and Yugoslavia agrees with it.

[Reporter] To what extent is the Hungarian standpoint influenced by the fact that the Yugoslav events model the possible processes that may take place later in the Soviet Union?

[Horn] There is no such European state, in fact [words indistinct] that is also the view of the United States and Canada, that what is now happening in Yugoslavia may set a precedent for the whole region. As this crisis is settled, the methods and solutions they find will effect, either in a negative or a positive way, the future relations and internal situations of the countries or republics struggling with similar problems. This is also why the international importance of this crisis is extraordinary. [end recording]

Sejm Rejects Walesa Election, Constitution Bills*LD1107104791 Warsaw PAP in English 0957 GMT
11 Jul 91*

[Text] Warsaw, July 11—President Walesa's draft laws on an amendment to the Constitution, and on an electoral ordinance, were rejected on Thursday [11 Jul] by the Polish Sejm (lower house).

The Sejm rejected the constitutional amendment by 222 votes to 102, with 17 abstentions. The president's draft electoral ordinance was rejected by 258 votes to 89, with 14 abstentions.

Report of Obligated Tank Sales to Iran Denied*LD1007085791 Warsaw PAP in English 2057 GMT
9 Jul 91*

[Text] Warsaw, July 9—Director of the main engineering board at the Ministry for Foreign Economic Cooperation, responsible for the supervision of Polish exports of weapons and military equipment, Jan Suwinski denied on Tuesday [9 July] a report carried by ZYCIE WARSZAWY that Poland had obliged itself to sell one thousand T-72 tanks to Iran.

"I do not know any documents in which Poland could have obliged itself to such a contract. Such documents simply do not exist," Suwinski stressed.

Regulations dealing with exports of Polish weapons and military equipment were liberalized last August, but still weapons sales are under close control of the engineering board.

Director Suwinski also said that all those wishing to deal with the export and import of weapons must receive a licence. Currently, 25 entities are entitled to carry out such operations in Poland.

Bielecki Voices Hope for Improved Defense Economy*LD1007095391 Warsaw PAP in English 1751 GMT
9 Jul 91*

[Text] Warsaw, July 9—Prime Minister Jan Krzysztof Bielecki appealed Wednesday [3 July] to the Ministry of National Defence (MON) for understanding of the country's difficult situation, and voiced hope that next year "when the economy is a little more effective, the Army may eventually be able to profit from it".

Bielecki told a meeting of the Ministry officials that "the Army's financial condition is integrally linked with the economic success of Poland which is now at the most difficult moment of transformation".

National Unemployment Reaches 8.4 Percent*LD0907090491 Warsaw PAP in English 2107 GMT
8 Jul 91*

[Text] Warsaw, July 8—Unemployment in Poland has risen to 1,574,100 or 8.4 per cent of the workforce at the end of June according to figures released by the Main Statistical Office (GUS) here on Monday [8 July].

June saw another record high increase of jobless—over 139 thousand people, that is twice as much as in May of this year. Over half of those who were dismissed in June were white-collar workers, GUS said.

About 3.7 thousand enterprises announced plans of further group dismissals in the near future, to embrace about 214 thousand people.

Peasant Activist Interviewed on PSL Breakup*AU1007192691 Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA
in Polish 8 Jul 91 p 1*

[Interview with former Polish Peasant Party, PSL, Chairman Roman Bartoszcze by Ewa K. Czaczowska; place and date not given: "A New Formation Is Emerging"]

[Text] [Czaczowska] "The Bartoszcze affair ended at the PSL Congress. Do you concur with that view?"

[Bartoszcze] I have no intention of waging a fractional or ideological dispute within the PSL. The PSL has been discredited to such an extent that it is not worth repairing.

[Czaczowska] Do you intend to form a new party, as you said you would? How many people would accompany you?

[Bartoszcze] Within the next few days we will see how many people are disappointed with what happened at the PSL Congress. These people have decided to form a political group that will not restrict itself to protecting its members' interests and will not be a class party.

[Czaczowska] But will it be a Peasant-Christian party?

[Bartoszcze] I think so, though it is too early to say. The final decision will be made at a conference of people "whose hands are clean." I will convene this conference in late July or early August, but a new parliamentary club will be formed before then.

[Czaczowska] What deputies will it consist of? Which of the present parliamentary clubs will they come from?

[Bartoszcze] I do not want to forestall the matter. Its provisional name is the Parliamentary Peasant-Christian Club. Some 20 deputies have already signed the founding declaration. It will come into being in a few days time.

[Czaczowska] At your congress, will your group merge with the Mikolajczyk-based PSL?

[Bartoszcze] We are not forming the new party out of other groups, but out of people whose "hands are clean."

[Czackowska] By doing so, you no doubt already have an election coalition in mind. With whom will you enter into a coalition? With the Walesa camp?

[Bartoszcze] Yes, we will definitely join the reformist bloc, which will take effective action for the sake of the

reforms and systemic changes. This will be a bloc of groups and people with clear, firm views.

[Czackowska] What do you think of the future peasant election coalition which you are helping to form?

[Bartoszcze] I think this coalition is binding on the three groups that will join it, and it must be formed.

Melescanu Comments, Departs for Moscow*AU1007195891 Bucharest ROMPRES in English
1906 GMT 10 Jul 91*

[Text] Bucharest, ROMPRES, 10/7/1991—The state secretary in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Teodor Melescanu, stated to the press before leaving for Moscow where he is to discuss an economic cooperation project for the Black Sea that the document aimed at structuring the economic cooperation among the Black Sea countries.

The expert meetings previously held by the participants in the Black Sea cooperation, Mr. Melescanu said, have outlined the provisions of the document which, however, lacks certain aspects of principle which call for the participating state's decision. They refer to the type of the document—whether it should be a charter or a statement of intent and of principle. Certainly, at a first sight it may seem a matter of procedure, yet it is a matter of substance because the juridical value or the degree of the obligativity of the pledges the states are to take depend on the way in which the document is finalized, the Romanian dignity specified.

Moreover, there still are pending issues like the creation of a foreign trade and investment bank of the participating countries, the specific denomination of the project, whether we shall have an area of cooperation or the Black Sea states' initiatives, and others. The principal task of the deputy foreign ministers' meeting is to finalize the text.

Mr. Teodor Melescanu showed that the meetings so far of this sub-regional grouping had led to the conclusion that the Black Sea had a particularly important geopolitical and strategic role in the future European construction as it has a substantial economic potential which can be turned to best account through cooperation. So, the project stems out from the idea that the Black Sea economic cooperation zone is part and parcel of the CSCE process. In the co-sponsors' opinion it is meant to contribute to speeding up the respective states' economic growth, and their integration into the main European economic infrastructures, and to creating an economic space covering Europe as a whole. Mr. Melescanu mentioned the building of a free trade area as the chief idea of the document. Such an area would allow for a free circulation of goods, services and capital and to this effect, the participating states can endorse laws and set up foreign trade and investment banks. Mr. Melescanu also said that the Black Sea countries must be viewed as an open economic grouping to which other states can affiliate like Yugoslavia and Greece which expressed their wish to do so.

Delegation, Barladeanu Discuss German Minority*AU1007195491 Bucharest ROMPRES in English
1833 GMT 10 JUL 91*

[Text] Bucharest, ROMPRES, 10/7/1991—"The Federal Government attaches a great interest in the German

minority's staying in Romania" said Klaus Frenke, chairman of the parliamentary Germany-Romania Friendship Group during the reception extended to him Wednesday 10 July by Romania's Senate President Alexandru Barladeanu.

"We would welcome, said the guest, the possibility that some of the citizens that have emigrated to Germany could return to Romania" on condition that the process is ensured social and economic conditions meeting European standards. While considering the land act adopted by the Romanian Parliament as a favorable prerequisite, the guest mentioned a number of shortcomings which, according to his knowledge, pose technical difficulties to land-owners.

In his turn, Senate President Alexandru Barladeanu assured the guest that "whatever the situation, I definitely state the willingness of the Romanian Government and Parliament to have this population stay and even return to Romania. And our wish is not only of a sentimental nature, it is also economically motivated. This minority has always been appreciated for its qualities".

Senator Stelian Motiu, who attended the interview, imparted on the guest the fact that in the county of Satu Mare a "strange process" of Magyarisation of local Swabians has occurred under the very nose of the Romanian authorities, a process that was stopped after the revolution of December 1989. "We should be very glad if priests were sent from Germany for the places of worship in this area", said the senator.

The guest showed that Romania's desire to accede to European structures could become a fact only with the assistance of European Community members, if Romania's internal situation was favorable to such a move. Mr. Frenke admitted that the conclusion arising from his contacts with parliamentarians Tuesday and Wednesday [9 and 10 July] was that "positive steps have been taken towards creating these prerequisites".

In connection with the Romanian-Soviet treaty, concluded this year, and about which the guest wanted to know certain details, the Senate president expressed his opinion that "the examination of the treaty in Parliament this year is not impending".

In reply to a question related to Romania's prospective needs in its progress to Europe, for which the guest stated the readiness of Germany to find new means of assistance, Mr. Barladeanu stressed that what Romania needs first is economic help. In the political field, the Senate president showed that, besides its own effort, this country needs understanding and objectivity, because Romania's image in the West was distorted "without our being guilty for it".

Danube Delta Governor on Ecological Reconstruction

*AU1007204191 Bucharest ROMPRES in English
1908 GMT 10 Jul 91*

[Text] Bucharest, ROMPRES, 10/7/1991—The governor of the Danube-Delta Biosphere Reservation, Dr. Traian Gomoiu, stated to the press, after delivering a report in the government's Wednesday [10 July] session on the reservation's activity, that it was necessary to reconstruct that region.

It is a highly important problem for the Danube Delta and for other areas in the country, he said adding that the ecological reconstruction project aimed at giving it back its initial potential.

Most of the Danube Delta was turned into a farming land thus being deprived of part of its waters. Now, Mr. Gomoiu said, an attempt is made to find out its "unprofitable" spots and make their inventory to restore the natural specific of the Delta as well as possible. The species which resist to the climate in the area are to be tested, which will take a long time and will also imply certain failures. [sentence as received]

Therefore the ecological reconstruction of the Delta is a question of time, the reservation's governor showed.

Government Discusses Ecological, Energy Issues

*AU1007202291 Bucharest ROMPRES in English
1927 GMT 10 Jul 91*

[Text] Bucharest, ROMPRES, 10/7/1991—The weekly government's session was held Wednesday [10 July] afternoon under the chairmanship of Premier Petre Roman.

It debated a report on the activity of the Danube-Delta Biosphere reservation presented by the reservation's governor, Traian Gomoiu, as well as a draft resolution regarding its natural patrimony and the way of administering it.

Following the proclamation of the Danube Delta last year as a reservation of the biosphere, the government analyzed the way in which scientific research work, ecological protection and the stimulation of tourism had been carried out so far, and remarks were made of a number of cases of violation of the protection norms set.

Next, the minister of industry, Victor Stanculescu, read an account of the current situation in power engineering, and estimated the development of the national power system in the long run, till 1995.

Several decisions were made regarding the ensurance of primary energy resources both from home production and from import as well as the directions of action toward lowering energy consumption which is still high in comparison with international standards. In the same context, stress was laid on the demands for imported electric power and fuel coal in 1991 with a view to covering the requirements in the cold season.

Danger Posed by Extremism Noted

*AU1007185291 Bucharest DREPTATEA in Romanian
4 Jul 91 pp 1, 3*

[Victor Danc article: "The Extremists"]

[Text] Using a pleasant, deliberately amusing tone, both in the written and spoken language, the extremists feed Romania's people with invented dangers to sow extremism, which is not a characteristic of our nation. As long as there are still people who believe them, the business of those who proliferate and maintain extremism is doing very well. They are talented people, but they have devoted their talent to evil. Or, maybe they are so compromised after praising Ceausescu that they do not have any other choice. They are conceited. They do not want to descend from the high spheres of the society, and their only weapon is extremism. Inventing and feeding the hatred of Romanians against Romanians brings them considerable income and fills their stomachs. There are quite enough people who believe in them and who pay for this belief. Sometimes they pay with their own lives....

A governmental commission has been set up in which a subcommission is in charge of the issue of public order in local collectivities. The emergence and proliferation of tensions and conflicts represents for extremists a favorable ground for action. They know that after each event their converts will be rounded up, and there will be even more supporters of the movement. Several citizens from among those who have good intentions and who are disinterested will buy extremist publications and will turn extremism into an ideology. More than that, they will even vote for this well organized and financially well supported body. Just like in a screenplay, to demonstrate its usefulness and justify its existence, this institution creates conflicts, and then it shouts the loudest accusations and protests. Who knows, maybe tomorrow they will set up paramilitary guards who should act....

They not only want to be placed at the helm of the nation, but they adore the ascent, glory, and money. They do not have preconceived ideas. Their only way of existence is to ascend to power, and they are ready to create hostility among everybody to achieve their goal. After the revolution they felt that there was such an opportunity. There were enough of those who were kissing the feet of Ceausescu's dogs while envying them. They believe that their dreams might come true. They believe that now they can ascend by exploiting the unstable situation in the country. Now, they fight to become strong again—the second echelon—as long as time allows it. Later, it will be difficult to remove them. They penetrated commissions and subcommissions in departments, ministries, and in parties and offer their services to investigate abuses precisely because they want to be updated about all actions, to control them and

act against the uncovering of their true intentions. They are active—in a disguised way—even among religious denominations, although they are neither Orthodox nor Greek Catholics. They are agnostic.

The intensity and dimensions of conflicts have been promoted and assisted to break out precisely in areas in which minor misunderstandings existed in the past. That is where they broke out. Everything is calculated and well worked out by these forces of evil.

The commission that I mentioned earlier finally reached the truth: "The general conclusion is that all the local conflicts that have been observed, which lately have become more frequent, have neither an inter-ethnic nor a religious nature. They start from rigid, intolerant principles or from primitive and dogmatic thinking," and we could add also an artificial and inseeded thinking.... Thus, that is the favorable ground on which the extremist organization in Romania is acting and growing!

The government has reached (a little late) the conclusion that the combat organs of this organization, that is magazines, "create a feeling of uncertainty and urge people to seek arbitrary solutions to certain claims or conflicts." However, it is still inconceivable and unjustified: Why does

the government show so much tolerance toward these phenomena?! Moreover, extremist manifestations are allowed even in Romania's Parliament. Right there, in those arm-chairs where there are people put there by us to defend and lead this country toward prosperity....

There are not enough radical measures to uncover and condemn this extremist organization to destroy it. The mentality of those who believe in these freaks should be changed. If they will have no supporters and nobody believes them, then they can be truly exposed and will disappear from our society. Each citizen in a collectivity should understand that he himself is responsible for any offense he commits, not his family or religious denomination or ethnic group. Nobody will serve a just cause if he commits a crime: On the contrary, he will support this extremist organization with arguments necessary for its existence. Later, most people realize that there are traps set for them, but it is too late. They must pay for their mistake of letting themselves be manipulated by the chief extremists. The results of conflicts are harmful for each side. The only winners are the former nomenklatura members, that is, the promoters of extremism in Romania.

Federal

Presidency Holds Expanded Session

AU1107145691 Ljubljana Radio Slovenia Network
in Slovene 1330 GMT 11 Jul 91

[Text] An expanded session of the Slovene Presidency was held in Ljubljana today, that was called before the SFRY Presidency session in Belgrade tomorrow. As is already known, Dr. Janez Drnovsek does not intend to participate in the session because there is no good reason for participating in a session at which, as reported, the members will discuss routine questions. Milan Kucan, president of the Slovene Presidency, also will not take part in the expanded session of the SFRY Presidency in Belgrade.

The Slovene position is that the session should discuss the Brioni Declaration and that the session should have predominantly a working nature. As we have learned, Slovenia will reportedly propose intensive talks with the presidents of the Yugoslav republics and that it will not object to SFRY Presidency members or the president of the Federal Government taking part in such talks. However, the [Slovene] presidency at the same time believes that such talks should not be convened in Belgrade.

Expanded Session of Presidency Cancelled

LD1107123591 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service
in Serbo-Croatian 1144 GMT 11 Jul 91

[Text] Belgrade, 11 Jul (TANJUG)—The SFRY Presidency will meet tomorrow in a single session, and not two, as reported earlier.

According to the SFRY Presidency information office, a session has been convened for 1000 [0800 GMT] tomorrow, to consider the Presidency's conclusions of 4 July on the situation in Slovenia, and the Brioni declaration.

In addition to SFRY Presidency members, the following have been invited to attend: The presidents of the SFRY Assembly and of the Federal Executive Council; the Federal secretaries for national defense, and internal and foreign affairs.

According to the information office, an expanded session of the SFRY Presidency which was due to take place tomorrow, has been cancelled. As already announced, at this session the SFRY Presidency, top Federal officials and the presidents of the republics were due to discuss the functioning of the constitutional system during the three-month moratorium, as well as a number of key issues of future relations in the country and the draft of a program of activities in resolving the constitutional and political crisis.

Except for the reference to its cancellation, today's statement does not give a new date for the expanded session.

FEC Sends Letter to Federal Presidency

LD1007184191 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service
in Serbo-Croatian 1720 GMT 10 Jul 91

[Text] Belgrade, 10 Jul (TANJUG)—The Federal Executive Council [FEC] sent a letter to the SFRY Presidency saying:

"Proceeding from the situation in the country, the FEC at its session today examined the political, economic, and social situation and reached a conclusion to propose to the SFRY Presidency to convene a session which would be attended by republican presidents, or presidents of republican presidencies, presidents of republican assemblies and executive councils or governments, the SFRY assembly president, presidents of the assembly's chambers, the president and members of the FEC.

"At this session, the situation in the country should be examined and an agreement should be reached on taking measures which will ensure:

"1. That inter-republican and interethnic conflicts cease or be averted;

"2. That the economy and the society function during the three month moratorium;

"3. That joint work on the agreement on the future of Yugoslavia be initiated.

"In order to achieve all this the FEC has established measures which will be presented to the appropriate bodies.

"The FEC proposals are based on a conclusion that the country is on the verge of a political and economic catastrophe.

"The FEC calls on this meeting to arrive at a consensus by taking over the political responsibility in order to create conditions for the implementation of the program.

"Failure to achieve a consensus will cause unforeseeable consequences for all citizens of Yugoslavia, for which the FEC is neither able nor willing to shoulder responsibility.

"The proposed meeting, according to the FEC, should be held as soon as possible", according to the FEC letter which was sent to TANJUG from the FEC Information Secretariat.

National Bank To Continue Ban on Primary Issue

AU1007212891 Belgrade Radio Belgrade Network
in Serbo-Croatian 1700 GMT 10 Jul 91

[Nebojsa Petrovic report]

[Text] At its session today, the Council of Governors adopted the decision to continue implementing the measures of the National Bank of Yugoslavia on the temporary ban on the use of primary issue that apply to Slovenia and Croatia. At a news conference held this afternoon, the representatives of the National Bank of Yugoslavia also spoke about the program of measures

and activities in the monetary policy in the next three months. Here is a report by Nebojsa Petrovic:

[Petrovic] The temporary ban on Slovenia's and Croatia's use of primary issue may be lifted if Slovenia invalidates the law on the National Bank of Slovenia, which establishes the Republican National Bank as an issue institution. Regarding Croatia, the Croatian Assembly and its government should invalidate the proclamation of several finance laws.

The monetary policy of the National Bank of Yugoslavia until 30 September is based on the assumption that inflation will be rising more slowly during this quarter and that the money supply will remain almost unchanged at the level of about 64 billion dinars.

In the third quarter, one plans to grant another short-term loan of about 10 billion to the Federation, a loan of about 15 billion dinars earmarked for the liquidity of banks [words indistinct] the fall in foreign exchange savings, and 10 billion dinars will be allocated from the primary issue for the purchase of wheat.

Foreign exchange policy planned for the third quarter should make it possible to meet the obligations toward foreign countries in the value of \$360 million. The Council of Governors of the National Bank of Yugoslavia assumes that these measures will be implemented in a situation in which it is certain that there will be no financial support from abroad until the end of September and that it there may not be any until the end of year. The ability to pay out Yugoslav foreign debts can be maintained even with foreign exchange reserves at the level of \$3.6 billion. This figure is a result of the assessment that during this quarter, the foreign reserves will be reduced by approximately another \$1 billion.

Court Postpones Decision on Slovene Resolution

LD1007165591 Belgrade TANJUG in English
1538 GMT 10 Jul 91

[Text] Belgrade, July 10 (TANJUG)—The Constitutional Court of Yugoslavia today postponed the decision on the constitutional nature of the resolution of the Slovenian Assembly on the agreement on disassociation from Yugoslavia.

The Republic of Slovenia declared independence on June 25 on the basis of the act.

The decision was postponed to completely clear up all controversial questions set out in today's debate during which most judges said that the decision on disassociation was unconstitutional.

The constitutional court also postponed the debate on the resolution under which the Croatian Assembly adopted the procedure for disassociation.

The court today said that the provisions of the constitutional law for the implementation of the constitution of Croatia was contrary to the Yugoslav Constitution.

The initiative for the reviewing of the constitutional character of the act was launched four months ago by the Federal government and state presidency.

The act puts out of effect parts of the Yugoslav Constitution and Federal laws which are in collision with the constitution of the Republic of Croatia.

The Constitutional Court of Yugoslavia today said that the Assembly and Government of Croatia cannot put out of effect provisions of the Yugoslav Constitution and Federal regulations.

The Constitutional Court recalled that this is solely the right of the Federal Chamber of the Yugoslav parliament and organs which passed the laws. Under the Yugoslav Constitution, republican laws must be in accordance with the Federal constitution, not vice-versa.

Croatian Constitution Law Ruled Unconstitutional

LD1007213391 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service
in Serbo-Croatian 1510 GMT 10 Jul 91

[Excerpt] Belgrade, 10 Jul (TANJUG)—The Constitutional Court of Yugoslavia established today that the provisions of the constitutional law for the execution of the constitution of the Republic of Croatia which annul those parts of the Yugoslav constitution and federal laws that do not accord with the constitution of the republic, contravene the SFRY constitution.

Also contrary to the Yugoslav constitution is the provision of the constitutional law of Croatia under which a state of emergency cannot be declared without the agreement of the republican organs, nor can the armed forces be used in peacetime. The same applies to the article of the constitutional law which authorizes the Croatian government to determine the Federal laws and actions of the Federal organs which are not to be applied in that republic.

The procedure for establishing the "opinion" of the Constitutional Court of Yugoslavia on the illegality of the constitutional law for the execution of the constitution of the Republic of Croatia was set in train in March by the Federal Executive Committee and SFRY Presidency. The "opinion" of the Constitutional Court of Yugoslavia is based on the provisions of the Yugoslav constitution, according to which the republican constitutions, laws, and other regulations may not contravene and must accord with the SFRY constitution, and not vice versa.

The Croatian Assembly and government, the Constitutional Court has established, cannot annul the provisions of the Yugoslav constitution and federal regulations. This, according to the SFRY constitution, can only be decided by the Federal Chamber of the SFRY Assembly, or the organs which adopted the regulations.

Since the SFRY constitution sets out that the territory of the SFRY is composed of the territories of the republics and that the SFRY Presidency is the highest organ of command and leadership of the armed forces in war and peace, the SFRY Presidency has the right and the duty to

proclaim a state of emergency in Croatia when the general danger threatens the survival of the republic or its constitutional structure, because this at the same time threatens the survival of the SFRY.

A general danger may also call for the use of the armed forces in peacetime and a decision on this is not and may not be limited to the agreement of the republican organs, the Constitutional Court concluded. [passage omitted]

Secretariat Demands Removal of Road Barricades

LD1407150191 Belgrade TANJUG in English
1307 GMT 10 Jul 91

[Text] Belgrade, July 10 (TANJUG)—The Yugoslav Secretariat of Transport and Communications on Wednesday demanded from the Slovenian government that all road barricades be removed in that republic.

Under the declaration adopted on the Brioni Island on July 7, this should have been unconditionally carried out by midnight on July 8.

The Secretariat demanded from the corresponding Slovenian Secretariat a full report on the realisation of this duty.

Teams of experts of the Civil Aviation Inspection and the Federal Flight Control Administration today arrived in Slovenia to assist in the re-opening of the Ljubljana, Maribor and Portoroz Airports.

The teams arrived in Ljubljana following yesterday's exchange of letters between Federal Prime Minister Ante Markovic and Slovenian Prime Minister Lojze Peterle.

Government Urges State Presidency to Meet

LD1007180191 Belgrade TANJUG in English
1607 GMT 10 Jul 91

[Text] Belgrade, July 10 (TANJUG)—The Yugoslav government today urged that the Yugoslav State Presidency convene an enlarged session which will adopt measures for settling the situation in the country which is "on the edge of political and economic disaster."

The government in its letter to the presidency proposes that the session be attended by representatives of the republics - presidents, assembly presidents and prime ministers, the president and presidents of the chambers of the Federal Assembly, the Federal prime minister and members of the Federal Government.

The cabinet of Prime Minister Markovic, as announced by the Federal information secretariat, seeks that the session achieve a consensus on undertaking measures which will stop and prevent inter-republican and inter-nationality clashes.

The Federal Government underscores that it is necessary to bring measures which will ensure "the functioning of

the economy and society in the three-month moratorium" on the implementation of the decisions on independence of the republics of Slovenia and Croatia and "the beginning of joint work on an agreement on the future of Yugoslavia."

The statement warns that "if a consensus is not reached, this will result in unforeseeable consequences for all citizens of Yugoslavia for which the government cannot and is unable to bear responsibility."

Assembly Works Without Slovene, Croatian Members

LD1007174991 Belgrade TANJUG in English
1639 GMT 10 Jul 91

[Text] Belgrade, July 10 (TANJUG)—Yugoslav Parliament President Slobodan Gligorijevic today told journalists that the Federal parliament, as well as all other Federal organs, would continue working despite the withdrawal of the representatives from Slovenia and Croatia.

Gligorijevic said that the acts on the basis of which Slovenian and Croatian delegates were recalled from the Yugoslav parliament were "unconstitutional and unilateral".

He today sent a letter to the state presidency asking for urgent information about the activities of the collective head of state for the overcoming of the crisis in the country.

Gligorijevic said that the Yugoslav presidency and government have been asked to clear up the contents of the three-month moratorium.

An agreement on a three-month moratorium on unilateral acts has been adopted at the talks between the main actors in the Yugoslav crisis with the three ministers of the European Community who mediated in the settlement of the crisis.

Gligorijevic pointed to the necessity of interpreting that part of the moratorium which relates to the suspension of acts on the withdrawal of Slovenian and Croatian delegates from the Yugoslav parliament.

Miln Krnic, the secretary of the Chamber of Republics and Provinces (one of the two chambers of the Yugoslav parliament), specified that the "Croatian delegation has not been completely recalled from the chamber. The delegation said it would only take part in the negotiations on disassociation."

Government Adopts 'Mini-Shock' Economic Program

LD1007200891 Belgrade TANJUG in English
1850 GMT 10 Jul 91

[Text] Belgrade, July 10 (TANJUG)—Yugoslav Development Minister Bozo Marendic stated on Wednesday that the Federal Government has just drawn up a program of its activities during the three-month moratorium and a corresponding program of economic measures for weathering the Yugoslav economic crisis.

In the talks with the EC troika concerning the Yugoslav crisis, a three-month suspension of the unilateral acts of Slovenia and Croatia on secession was agreed.

The government program was adjusted to the Brioni Declaration.

Marendic told a press conference that the Yugoslav Government on Wednesday adopted a mini-shock program of economic measures aimed at preventing a collapse threatening the Yugoslav economy in late August.

In the meantime, Marendic added, the government would try to secure from abroad a minimum of economic support amounting to 3 billion dollars.

"In case these funds were secured," he said, "production could be maintained at the present level, and inflation would remain under control, despite a certain rise."

The "program's chief aim was to preserve foreign currency reserves, and use them for payment of fixed and guaranteed obligations towards foreign countries," specified Marendic, adding that a change in the exchange rate of the dinar was not envisaged.

The government, in his view, planned a radical reduction of the Federal budget and its use solely for the Yugoslav Army and the administration.

Yugoslav Government spokesman Predrag Tasic informed newsmen that the government has sent a letter to the Yugoslav Presidency requesting it to engage in securing political consensus for the program's implementation.

The government, said Tasic, "demanded the politicians in the republics bury their war hatchets."

The domestic and world public must be in the clear as regards the culprits for what might befall us over the next three months, concluded Tasic.

Federal Justice Minister Vlado Kambovski said that the government program was to "secure unimpeded functioning of the fundamental functions of the common state during the moratorium period."

Army Condemns Croatian Reporting of Activities

LD1107132891 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1035 GMT 11 Jul 91

[Text] Zagreb, 11 Jul (TANJUG)—The Information Department of the Fifth Military District pointed out in a statement today that "the press and radio and television broadcasts in the Republic of Croatia are resuming a campaign of tendentious article-writing about the Army," which has "all the characteristics of disputing the constitutional role of the Yugoslav People's Army [YPA]."

Also contributing to this are "the comments of leaders of the organs of authority in Croatia," the statement says, adding: "Insistence and calls upon officers and soldiers to leave the Army—as an 'honorable act'—and join the defense of the sovereignty of Croatia as members of the

National Guard, and demands for the replacement of the most responsible officers, are in essence aimed at negating the existence of the YPA."

"As a result of the perfidious and continued propaganda, our public is not fully acquainted with the fact that it is precisely in these times of crisis that the need to maintain the YPA as the decisive and sole legitimate armed force of Yugoslavia is exceptionally important, and that in the first instance, it is being engaged in a preventative way to protect the territorial integrity of the SFRY and prevent widespread armed interethnic conflicts. Were this not the case, there would rapidly be armed conflicts between several nationalist and partisan armies," the statement of the Information Department of the Fifth Military District says in conclusion.

Army 'Besieged' Croatian-Slovene Border Point

LD1107061891 Ljubljana Radio Slovenia Network in Slovene 0600 GMT 11 Jul 91

[Text] Shortly before 0600 this morning, members of the Yugoslav Army from Rijeka besieged the Jelsane control point [at the Croatian-Slovene border] near Ilirska Bistrica with several armored carriers. According to a report by police units, there has been no shooting as yet. Our correspondent is already on his way there, but we have not heard from him yet.

Kolsek Defends Army, Condemns Slovene 'Brutality'

LD1007130591 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1138 GMT 10 Jul 91

[Text] Belgrade, July 10 (TANJUG)—Colonel-General Konrad Kolsek, 57, who was replaced as commander of the Fifth Army District on July 1, after the first wave of army intervention in Slovenia, has described the allegations by a section of the public that he was a traitor as fabrications. Kolsek, the youngest three-star general in the Yugoslav Army, made the statement in an interview to BORBA, the Belgrade paper close to the Federal Government.

He said the army was wrong in believing that its task in Slovenia "would not be viewed as hostile" and saw his personal responsibility only within the context of such an assessment.

The order issued by headquarters of the Supreme Command to the Fifth Army District, which covers Slovenia and a part of Croatia, "was clear and did not allow any improvisation," said General Kolsek. He added that the army units "have achieved their objective and carried out their task in 24 hours."

However, General Kolsek said, the "objective achieved underwent a double erosion:" by brutally violating the ceasefire. Slovenes carried out an additional mobilisation and attacked the army units, while on the other side "a number of officers and soldiers turned traitors and sided with the Slovenian Territorial Defence."

All of this, 'together with an extremely aggressive anti-army propaganda in Slovenia and Croatia,' put the Army into a 'situation of having to protect again the objective already achieved,' said Kolsek.

In this situation, the Supreme Command's estimate was that 'it is necessary to act differently, including the cadre changes,' he explained.

'Aggression or occupation of Slovenia is out of the question,' said Kolsek, adding that the Slovenian Territorial Defence would have suffered huge losses had the army acted as an attacker.

Kolsek accused the Slovenian side of brutality and 'most ruthless violations of international war law.' He said that there was 'irrefutable evidence' of that and that the international and Yugoslav public should be acquainted with it.

Air Force Command Issues Warning to Slovenia

LD1007195191 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service
in Serbo-Croatian 1839 GMT 10 Jul 91

[Excerpts] Ljubljana, 10 Jul (TANJUG)—The Air Force units are ready day and night to carry out orders to shoot if you do not begin to observe the Brioni declaration in full, immediately. This is stressed in a letter today by the Air Force 5th Corps Command and anti-aircraft defense sent to the Slovene Ministry of Defense. It was also sent to TANJUG.

As cited, the Brioni declaration went into effect on 8 July at 2400 [2200 GMT] and the Slovene side does not observe it at all. [passage omitted]

The statement also stresses "that artillery weapons will be aimed at all the registration offices which you erect around our garrisons and they will be fired on our orders". If the helicopters which regularly fly through the Fifth Military District are fired on, Colonel Ljubomir Bajic warns, I will order action against the Territorial Defense Forces until they are destroyed.

Markovic: \$3 Billion Needed To Avoid Cataclysm

LD1107150891 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service
in Serbo-Croatian 1302 GMT 11 Jul 91

[Text] Sarajevo, 11 Jul (TANJUG)—All the relevant factors in the country should meet and agree as soon as possible on how to ensure peace in the country, halt the supply of arms and prevent conflicts, [agree] on the functioning of the system on a minimum basis so that the period of the moratorium might be survived, and hold talks on the country's future. If a consensus on these questions is not reached, the country will enter a political and economic catastrophe with unforeseeable consequences. This was said by Ante Markovic, president of the Federal Executive Council [FEC], following the talks today which he and an FEC delegation had today with the most senior political representatives of Bosnia-Herzegovina.

Regardless of whether or not we remain together, Markovic said, it is vital that all solutions are adopted in a peaceful way. All activity, Markovic stressed, should be directed toward ending conflicts, [achieving] the necessary minimum [functioning of the state], and an agreement on the future of the country because it is only in this way that we will be able to obtain support from abroad—which is vital. Unless we obtain three billion dollars, we will not be able to avoid a cataclysm. These funds would make it possible for us to be in a much better situation in a year's time. In other words, Markovic said, the three-month moratorium is an opportunity for this and for a return to the reforms and democracy. Hence, everyone should support the FEC for such a solution to the crisis. Unless this happens, that is unless there is a political consensus, the FEC cannot be responsible, Markovic said.

In answer to a journalist's question as to whether all those who were invited will come to tomorrow's session of the SFRY Presidency, Markovic said that whoever does not show up bears responsibility for this.

Jure Pelivan, prime minister of Bosnia-Herzegovina, said that the program presented by the FEC is the minimum acceptable to all the republics. In the talks with the FEC President, Pelivan said, Bosnia-Herzegovina's openness toward all the republics and its readiness to seek common Yugoslav options was stressed. The efforts in this republic, he added, are designed to prevent Bosnia-Herzegovina from getting into a situation of serving as a testing ground for any settling of scores.

In answer to a journalist's question on existing information concerning a meeting between Tudjman and Milosevic and the altering of Bosnia-Herzegovina's borders, Pelivan replied that he does not believe that any agreement, and by virtue of this changes in the borders of Bosnia-Herzegovina, can be achieved between Tudjman and Milosevic.

International

Mesic, EC Delegation Discuss Observers

LD1107141291 Zagreb Radio Croatia Network
in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 11 Jul 91

[Text] During their talks Stipe Mesic, president of the Yugoslav Presidency, and a six-member EC delegation discussed the draft of a memorandum on understanding. This document explains in detail the technique of monitoring and supervising the implementation of the Brioni declaration. It was proposed that an EC observer mission arrive in Yugoslav as early as Sunday, and that its seat should be in Zagreb, with the regional center in Ljubljana.

Slovene Official on Council of Europe Membership

AU1107123591 Ljubljana Radio Slovenia Network
in Slovene 0941 GMT 11 Jul 91

[Remarks by Mr. Bizjak, president of the Communal Chamber of the Slovene Assembly, at a news conference in Ljubljana—live]

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] While we [Slovene Assembly delegation] were in Strasbourg, we also held talks with Mrs. Catherine la Lumiere, general secretary of the Council of Europe, particularly regarding the status that Slovenia would like to have in the parliamentary assembly [parlamentarna skupščina] and later in the Council of Europe. As you probably know, the Slovene Assembly has applied for status as special guest [specialni gost]. No definite decision has been made yet about this matter. However, a more definite decision will probably be made at the September session. [passage omitted]

Criticism Voiced Over Western Reportage of Events

LD1007100891 Belgrade TANJUG in English
1527 GMT 9 Jul 91

[Text] Belgrade, July 9 (TANJUG)—Yugoslav Government Deputy Information Secretary talked to the press attaches of the E.C. member countries in Yugoslavia and stated his disappointment with the lack of objectivity in reports of certain Western media on the events in Yugoslavia.

We are disappointed, Cengic said, with the conduct of certain media in the West which took on the role of 'completing' the job of the Territorial Defense Units of Slovenian Defense Minister Janez Jansa. The former killed 18-year-olds by shooting in them in the back, while the latter killed the truth.

'In this way they to a large degree contributed to forming in the Western European public a false image and led to exerting pressure on the politicians to change their attitude toward Yugoslavia.'

'We thought the lack of professionalism and objectivity a thing specific to the divided Yugoslav information field. Unfortunately, it turned out that democratic Europe, too, was not immune to most gross of falsifications, censorship, bias and preconceptions,' said Cengic.

'No one denied the right to commentary and one's opinion, but there must be no untruths in reporting,' said Cengic in a talk with the press attaches of the embassies of the European Community member countries in Belgrade.

EC Insists on Implementation of Obligations

LD1007140291 Zagreb Radio Croatia Network
in Serbo-Croatian 1200 GMT 10 Jul 91

[Text] Dr. Vasil Tupurkovski, member of the Yugoslav Presidency, today stated in The Hague that the EC insisted that all the sides in Yugoslavia should fully and without any delay carry out the obligations they had assumed under the Brioni agreement on a peaceful solution to the Yugoslav crisis. Otherwise, the EC will resort to all sanctions available, Tupurkovski said following his talks with Netherlands Foreign Minister van der Broek, who is also president of the EC Ministerial Council.

In a statement to TANJUG, Dr. Tupurkovski stressed that on behalf of the EC, van der Broek gave guarantees that the Brioni agreement will be implemented.

Ministry To Recall Slovene Consul General

LD1007170391 Belgrade TANJUG in English
1514 GMT 10 Jul 91

[Text] Belgrade, July 10 (TANJUG)—The Yugoslav Foreign Ministry today announced that Yugoslav Consul General in Cleveland Matjaz Jancar, who is Slovene, will be recalled.

Yugoslav Foreign Ministry spokesman Srdjan Kerim told TANJUG that Jancar will be recalled because of "drastic violations of established norms of conduct by head of a diplomatic-consular representation office."

Jancar on July 6 declared his readiness to engage in recognizing the independence of the Yugoslav republic of Slovenia.

Kerim underscored that all ambassadors in the ranks of the Slovene staff, despite Slovenian Foreign Minister Dimitrij Rupel's call to become representatives of the Republic of Slovenia and act in line with his instructions, "showed loyalty to the Yugoslav Foreign Ministry and professional ethic."

"As far as the staff in the country is concerned, the regulation on dismissal from duty in the Yugoslav Foreign Ministry goes in effect the moment they take up any other work," Kerim said.

Slovenia, which on June 25 unilaterally proclaimed independence, decided on June 28 to recall all its staff from the Federal Foreign Ministry.

Commenting the decision, Kerim underscored that "it is not true that all of them left for Slovenia and that none of those who left returned to Belgrade." Kerim did not cite, however, specific data concerning this.

The Yugoslav Foreign Ministry employs 82 Slovenes, 37 of whom are in diplomatic-consular representation offices and 45 in the country.

Kucan Writes UN Head on 'Brutal' Conflict

LD1007183991 Ljubljana Radio Slovenia Network
in Slovene 1700 GMT 10 Jul 91

[Text] Slovenian President Milan Kucan today once again wrote to UN Secretary General Perez de Cuellar. This is his second letter following the military aggression against Slovenia. Milan Kucan said in his letter, among other things, that together with EC representatives, Slovenia is trying to attain a more durable truce which will facilitate beginning negotiations on Slovenia's dissociation from Yugoslavia and the settlement of issues and the results flowing from that. Slovenia is a small country and its economy has been destroyed, Kucan says in his letter.

The war was short, but brutal, Milan Kucan stressed, saying that 62 people died, including 10 foreigners, while 314 people were injured. According to incomplete assessments, the war damage amounts to over \$2.7

billion and at least 10 years will be required to eliminate the consequences of this senseless act.

The Slovenian president also informed Perez de Cuellar that Slovenia had done everything in her power to stop the war in the heart of Europe. From now on, she will be trying to have the cease-fire converted into a lasting peace and into a peaceful cooperation agreement which she will base on joint interests, on the principles of the UN Charter, and on CSCE documents.

Slovenia will not renounce her independence, Milan Kucan stressed. However, she is prepared to negotiate and come to an understanding on all issues. In these efforts of ours, we expect the understanding and support of the United Nations.

Serbia Assails Albanian Designs

LD1007202191 Belgrade TANJUG in English
1856 GMT 10 Jul 91

[Text] Belgrade, July 10 (TANJUG)—The Government of the Yugoslav Republic of Serbia today rejected all allegations in a letter by Albanian President Ramiz Alia about the situation in Kosovo and responded by saying that Albania was ready "to provoke an armed conflict" in the Serbian Province of Kosovo where ethnic Albanians make up the majority population.

In its statement, the Serbian Government stresses that Alia's assertions about the violations of human rights in Kosovo are false and reiterates that "Yugoslavia, or Serbia, in terms of the span of its approach to and practical recognition of the minorities' national rights, is unparalleled in the whole world."

Alia had sent his letter, in which these allegations are contained, to the presidents of the countries which are permanent UN Security Council members, to the president of the CSCE ministerial council and to the president of the European Council.

Taking advantage of the current Yugoslav crisis, as the Serbian Government assesses, Alia announces "a fresh bloodshed against Albanians" so that he could blame the legal government of Serbia for the Kosovo secessionists' possible rebellion and win the international public's support for the mutiny.

The Serbian Government recalls that in the past few days Albania has amassed troops in the border belt with Yugoslavia and notes that such moves are in collusion with the activities of the separatist and nationalistic forces in Kosovo and in other parts of Yugoslavia.

The Serbian Government simultaneously warns that "the Republic of Serbia is resolved to respond with all means available to any move undertaken abroad and aimed at the direct or indirect threatening of its integrity and sovereignty."

Alia's invoking CSCE's provisions and his stressing that Albania is against the use of force appear to be hypocritical knowing that this is the head of state and the country whose system had until yesterday pursued unseen terror over its own people—the Serbian Government says in its announcement.

The Government of Serbia also recalls the denial of all rights to the Serbian and Montenegrin minorities in Albania and the exodus of refugees from Albania to European countries, Yugoslavia included.

Situation on Border With Albania Reported 'Tense'

AU1007142291 Belgrade Radio Belgrade Network
in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 10 Jul 91

[Milivoje Mihajlovic report]

[Text] Our correspondent Milivoje Mihajlovic reports that provocations have recently been on the increase on the Kosovo side of our border with Albania.

[Mihajlovic] The situation on the Yugoslav-Albanian border is becoming increasingly tense. As we have learned, 10 border markers on the Yugoslav-Albanian border were knocked down the night before last, near Djakovica, around the Cafa Prusit border crossing.

Unidentified persons also demolished an outbuilding that is used for special purposes by the 7 July border watchtower. There were no soldiers in the building. Last night, during (?another) attempt to knock down border markers the Yugoslav border guards opened fire, and the Albanian side responded in kind. Nobody was hurt during the brief exchange of fire.

It is suspected that all this is a well-organized action involving Albanians from both sides of the border, as well as the Albanian border guards. The Pristina Corps of the Yugoslav People's Army neither confirmed nor denied this news to the journalists. The officials only state that the border will be guarded in accordance with the law.

Reports about border incidents are linked here with the increasingly frequent statements by Albanian media that the Berlin Wall on the Mount Prokletije will soon fall, and with the recent increase in the combat readiness of the Albanian Army.

Albanian Lecturers Barred From Kosovo University

LD1007093991 Zagreb Radio Croatia Network
in Serbo-Croatian 2000 GMT 9 Jul 91

[Behdzet Baraliu report from Pristina]

[Text] The enforcement organ of the Faculty of Law of Kosovo University in Pristina today delivered dismissal notices to six well-known and prominent Albanian lecturers at the Law Faculty. Force was used today to ban from their workplaces Academic (?Gazmen Zanj), Professors (?Ejub Satovci, Esad Savileti, Bafil Causi, Muamet Mehmeti, and Osman Ismaili). The association

of university lecturers and scientists of Kosovo sharply protests this anti-constitutional decision of the Serbian enforcement organ calling this act yet another attack on the autonomy of Kosovo University which the Serbian authorities are determined to keep under their thumb.

The management committee of the Mitrovica-based Albanian Republican Party [Albanska Republikanska Partija] today distributed its political declaration which stresses that the Albanian nation, now artificially and administratively divided, should be allowed to realise its inviolable right to live at the century-old hearths of the Albanian Republic in which all national minorities would have their freedoms, civil, and cultural and all other rights guaranteed. In light of the dissolution of present-day Yugoslavia, the Albanian Republican Party will not accept any solution that does not reflect the will of the Albanian nation, the political declaration stresses inter alia.

Albanians Opened Fire in Kosovo Border Incident

AU1107080091 Vienna Oesterreich Eins Radio Network in German 0500 GMT 11 Jul 91

[Walter Erdelitsch report]

[Excerpt] [passage omitted] The Yugoslav Federal Army has confirmed a conflict on the border with Albania. Near the border checkpoint of Morina 18 border markers were demolished. Morina is in the Province of Kosovo, which belongs to Serbia and is inhabited by an Albanian majority. Thereupon, the Albanian side opened fire, Army soldiers stated. Nobody was injured.

A border commission consisting of Albanians and Yugoslavs is currently trying to make a protocol on the incident.

Shooting Reported at Albanian Border

LD1007170791 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1452 GMT 10 Jul 91

[Text] Pristina, July 10 (TANJUG)—There were several incidents on the Yugoslav-Albanian border over the past few days. TANJUG learns from reliable sources that unknown persons demolished or damaged ten border posts in the night between July 8 and 9.

There were similar attempts last night, but Yugoslav borderguards repelled the provocateurs by opening fire, it was learned. Albanian border-guards fired at the same time, but much further from the spot where the incident occurred, probably to divert the attention of Yugoslav border-guards.

Slovenia

Drnovsek Urges Assembly To Adopt Declaration

AU1007135791 Ljubljana Radio Slovenia Network in Slovene 1041 GMT 10 Jul 91

[Speech by Janez Drnovsek, member of the SFRY Presidency from Slovenia, at the Slovene Assembly session—live]

[Text] I only want to say a few words to confirm my personal interest in adoption of the Brioni declaration today and to outline in a couple of words the significance of this document, which actually contains the choice between peace and war, and the choice whether Slovenia will be alone in its further efforts or whether Europe and the entire civilized and democratic world will stand at its side.

I think that enough has been said in the last two days, as well as in the previous two speeches [by Kucan and Peterle]. I am convinced that you, the deputies, will make a responsible decision. [applause]

Adoption of Statement Deemed 'Balkanization'

AU1007203691 Belgrade Radio Belgrade Network in Serbo-Croatian 1700 GMT 10 Jul 91

[Dragoslav Kosaric commentary]

[Text] After a three-hour debate, as is known, the Slovene Assembly adopted the Brioni Declaration and its two annexes with a great majority of votes while 11 voted against and seven abstained. However, adopted in the same package was an addition, a special statement of the Slovene Assembly. Because the final text of the Declaration and its two annexes are a result of the agreement of all three participants of Brioni negotiations, it is only logical that the special statement of the Slovene Assembly, which has been adopted in a package together with the Declaration and annexes, should also be adopted by the representatives of the Federation and the EC. If this is not the case, both the EC and the federal organs have the right to adopt their own additions in the form of announcements, statements or the like in a package together with the agreed Brioni documents.

Without denying the Slovene Assembly the right to adopt and accept additional statements, one must say that voting for a kind of addition to the stands agreed by all three sides in the Brioni talks calls into question the very conclusions that all three sides consentaneously accepted.

Thus our Balkan way of interpreting agreements and conclusions continues in our political negotiating life even after Brioni. The Slovenes should know that Europe very well knows that the Balkans are a part of the old continent, but it will not allow Balkanization to spread over it like an epidemic. The document adopted on Brioni represents a sound basis for finding a peaceful solution to the Yugoslav crisis, but any individual interpretation of the precise and clear points or adopting special statements without the consent of all participants of the negotiations seriously threatens the fragile truce in this region. The letter that the Slovene Assembly will send to all republics today calling on them to recognize the Republic of Slovenia as an autonomous and independent state is in fact meant for Europe, because one thereby wants to show the world that Slovenia favors dialogue, although, considering the contents of the letter, a compromise is out of question.

The period until 1 August will be one of uncertainty and will represent a great test of maturity, will, and readiness of all participants in the Yugoslav crisis to solve it in a peaceful way. By quarrelling both (about) past and present times, we are going to lose the future, whether we intended to or not.

Jansa Warns Army on Use of Helicopters

LD1007150891 Belgrade TANJUG in English
1320 GMT 10 Jul 91

[Text] Ljubljana, July 10 (TANJUG)—Slovenian Defense Minister Janez Jansa today warned Yugoslav Army authorities that 'he will take measures' if flights of helicopters bearing red cross marks are not announced in advance and if they do not fly in the corridors he authorized.

Jansa said that the Yugoslav Army 'is bound to guarantee that the announced flights, authorized by Slovenia, proceed in the fixed corridors' and that Slovenia will consider as a violation 'any landing of helicopters at the barracks if it is not in accordance with this decision.'

Jansa said in a letter to Federal Defense Minister Veljko Kadijevic that he has irrefutable evidence that 'red cross marks are used for the transport of armed formations of the Yugoslav Army.'

The information service of the Fifth Army District Command today denied Jansa's claim made yesterday at a press conference that helicopters bearing red cross marks are being used to transport special units to one of the barracks.

The military announcement said that the helicopters were transporting officers who had been released from 'Dom Pri Mirni', where they were held as prisoners by the Slovenes.

Peterle Addresses Assembly on Situation

AU1007152491 Ljubljana Radio Slovenia Network
in Slovene 1033 GMT 10 Jul 91

[Speech by Slovene Prime Minister Lojze Peterle in the Slovene Assembly in Ljubljana—live]

[Text] Respected deputies [Peterle greets them in Hungarian and Italian], fifteen days ago we raised our hands in this hall in favor of an independent state of Slovenia. We must admit that the adversary was gallant, for he allowed us to celebrate the birth of our state almost all night before he began to implement his brutal occupation plans on the basis of the federal government decision accompanied by an artificial passivation of Yugoslavia's Presidency.

With more than 500 tanks and other armored vehicles he wanted to trample upon and subdue the young state, telling the young soldiers that Yugoslavia must be defended from the invasion of alien forces. We understand that the aggressor identified the adversary in Europe, for the introduction of European standards also means a change in his dominant position in the structure of the state.

According to the plan, everything should be over in a few hours. Out of 80 border checkpoints, eight would operate under military control. This would be followed by communications and institutions, and would end with the abolition of the democratically elected authorities.

If we allowed this sinister plan to be carried out, in connection with which it was stated several times that Slovenia will be razed to the ground, we would have renounced not only our freedom but also our future.

Because we knew what we defended, we were successful, even though we were not equal in combat. We knew that the heart cannot be bombed. Our effective resistance surprised the aggressor who in the second phase demonstrated its power with the intimidating attacks on civilian targets. The toll of such behavior is known to the domestic and international public.

The aggressor underwent what we had forecast. It started to disintegrate as many soldiers did not perceive an attack upon Slovenia as defense of the motherland, and they refused and are still refusing to take part in this venture. The second thing that surprised the aggressor was the unity of Slovenia and its political leadership in the defense. There are no cracks here. After Slovenia had to confirm its decision on autonomy unnecessarily with blood, the matters stand irrevocably different. All decoration and glaze have fallen off the picture of Yugoslavia. The world and political public is aware of this and it also voices its opinion on it. By resisting the tank totalitarianism and centralism, Slovenia proved itself as a subject that fought for European values. Europe should know that such battle on the border of the previous iron curtain was not merely a fight for Slovenia but much more.

Ladies and gentlemen! *Aquila non capit muscas*. An eagle does not hunt flies, as the old Romans used to say. Let the same also go for us in these tense times. Let us stick to the essential matters so we can reach the goal toward which we advance incessantly! I said essential, because there are many opportunities for explanations, protest, doubts, and reproaches in connection with this or another event, this or that statement, this or that person. What is essential at the moment, after the successful rejection of occupying aggression, is that we preserve peace and that we continue in peace with the consentaneous implementation of our right to self-determination, which no one has denied us, and no one demanded that we deny the document by which we had fulfilled it. The important novelty in this phase is that the EEC has offered its cooperation. We welcome its co-responsible presence, convinced that with the EEC's help we can bring the solution of the Yugoslav crisis to such a level that, after a year of unsuccessful efforts, will bring more convincing results.

The Slovene government studied the Brioni declaration and both annexes with responsibility and attention. I believe that by agreeing to such a declaration Slovenia proves very convincingly that peace is its highest value. We understood the European partners' message: that this

peace is in the function of freedom rather than the peace that would represent a repeated submission of Slovenia.

[Text] The Slovene government proposes that the assembly adopt this document in the interest of peace in Slovenia, Yugoslavia, and greater Europe, as well as in the interest of a peaceful implementation of our goals.

If we could wait for centuries, we can wait another three months. Those three months are very important and will demand extreme reasonableness, coordination of work, and of course, the continuation of the already demonstrated unity. Disregarding the fact that the attack on Slovenia poisoned the relations in Yugoslavia and diminished the chances for a reasonable dialogue on the regulation of future relations, starting negotiations is necessary and inevitable. We did not revoke our proposals concerning the regulation of mutual questions in Yugoslavia and regarding the future relations—they are known. The Slovene government will do everything needed for the beginning of the negotiations by 1 August, and anything else required for the realization of the declaration and both annexes.

Honored deputies, esteemed guests! Our decision for independence did not harm anyone. Everything, starting from the borders, continued without disturbances. However, the brutal intervention of the Yugoslav Army in Slovenia caused enormous damage to the Slovene economy, which currently amounts to \$2.7 billion. The question of war reparations must have a place in the announced negotiations. The freeze on the implementation of independence means that our economy will, because it will remain within the Yugoslav economic system for another three months, continue to be affected by the weaknesses of this system. Those three months must be used for as complete as possible preparation of the transition to the new [economic] system—a preparation that has been interrupted. Regarding our economic state we also count on the co-responsibility of Europe.

We propose that the Assembly at this session adopt the standpoints for the realization of the Brioni declaration and both annexes to start the necessary negotiations as soon as possible. Permit me also to present a proposal that we separately discuss, that is to say decide on, the very declaration with annexes and the decision on this, and separately decide about the statement accompanying the declaration, so that we may be able to inform the session of the EC as soon as possible on our decision. I think that this is in the interest of what we want to achieve. Thank you very much.

Bucar Addresses Assembly on 'Self-Determination'

*AU1007171891 Ljubljana Radio Slovenia Network
in Slovene 1043 GMT 10 Jul 91*

[Speech by Slovene Assembly President France Bucar at the session of the Slovene Assembly in Ljubljana—live]

[Text] Before we continue and begin the discussion, I would (say something myself about) the proposed document that should be adopted [words indistinct] so the

discussion would not be rambling but exactly to the point of adopting the proposed document that has been distributed to you, in fact by the leadership of all the political parties or rather caucuses in the assembly.

The resolution proposed [words indistinct], basically being one resolution only, that the Slovene Assembly adopts in full the Joint Declaration including Annexes I and II. The Slovene Assembly will inform the EC ministerial troika of its resolution.

In connection with its assent to the provisions of the joint declaration, the Assembly of the Republic also adopts a statement noting that the right to self-determination of the Republic of Slovenia is a matter that is not under dispute, but what is under dispute is only the matter of the procedure of how to implement this right. This right has never been disputed by any federal entity of any republic.

This must be said in connection with our plebiscite decision, so it is completely clear to us and the world that by accepting these conditions in the Brioni declaration we do not in any way renounce our aim clearly set in advance, which is to say after 90 days, we want to exercise our sovereignty, so when we adopt this act we say this loud and clear.

In this connection the world should also be told that we have been forced into a unilateral decision, because in fact our constitutional acts are indeed a unilateral decision, but this unilateral decision has been forced on us by the silence of all the republics and above all, in fact, the federal organs, so nothing was left to us but to force, with unilateral activity or a unilateral act, the other side to begin negotiations.

Even then, when we put Yugoslavia before an accomplished fact—which we do not deny—their organs were not prepared to negotiate with us but on the contrary, the Yugoslav Army intervened with the consequences that are known to all of us. The outside world should be clearly reminded of this experience.

One should also tell Europe that we still insist on the viewpoints that we have been constantly stressed, which is to say that we still strive for talks, and this is exactly the reason for joining in the EC action because it is identical with our intentions and our positions.

In this connection we also express our appreciation to the EC for the efforts invested in a peaceful solution to the Yugoslav crisis, and of course in this way we in fact also express our expectations that the EC, on its part, will do everything in its power to prevent, above all, the violence of the Yugoslav People's Army over Slovenia.

From a practical point of view, one should particularly point out that a cease-fire and a cessation of hostilities imposes an obligation for all the sides. It clearly follows that the Yugoslav Army cannot prepare itself for the second stage of the attack on Slovenia by bringing in troops from the south to replenish its garrisons in

Slovenia, and that actually every such act is considered by our side as a violation of the truce. One should tell this to Europe, too.

Finally, we tell the EC clearly that by adopting this joint Brioni Declaration without reserves and conditions, we express our full trust in the good intentions of the EC. Our trust imposes an obligation.

To this extent I want to draw attention to the content of this act, which we should adopt. After my explanation, I open the discussion, which I ask to be directed toward these positions and starting points.

Kucan, Drnovsek Address Assembly on Brioni

*LD1007164291 Belgrade TANJUG in English
1442 GMT 10 Jul 91*

[Text] Ljubljana, July 10 (TANJUG)—The Assembly of the Yugoslav Republic of Slovenia today carried the Brioni declaration on a peaceful settlement of the Yugoslav crisis with 189 votes in favour, 11 against and seven abstentions.

Previously the top republican officials—President Milan Kucan, Premier Lojze Peterle and Yugoslav Presidency member Jancz Drnovsek—called on the deputies to vote for the declaration, warning them that they decide on war or peace.

The declaration was agreed upon by a ministerial troika of the European Community and actors of the Yugoslav crisis—the representatives of Federal organs and the republics of Slovenia, Croatia and Serbia—on the northern Adriatic resort island of Brioni on July 7.

It followed on the armed clashes which had broken out between Yugoslav People's Army and Slovenian territorial defence units over Slovenia's unilateral proclamation of independence on June 25.

An appeal signed by about 12,200 women and mothers from all parts of Slovenia today called for the adoption of the declaration and urged the continuation by peaceful, diplomatic and political means of the republic's initiated process of independence.

Addressing the deputies, Drnovsek pointed out that they should vote to decide "whether Slovenia will be isolated in its efforts, or will Europe and the whole civilized world be with it."

Kucan assessed the Brioni declaration as the "basic guarantee that there will be peace" and that "we will be able to achieve recognition of Slovenia's independence by peaceful and democratic means, without violence and war."

The declaration sets out the conditions under which Europe is prepared to contribute towards peace and democratic settlement of the Yugoslav crisis, the Slovenian president said.

"It is up to us to accept these conditions and to put into effect, with the help of European states and institutions,

the will of Slovenians confirmed by the plebiscite to live in their independent, free and democratic state," pointed out Kucan.

Echoing accusations of the Yugoslav People's Army, he said that "international control and estimates alone can stop a revengeful march of the Yugoslav Army, or rather of those who abused it against Slovenia."

Calling for negotiations on the future organization of Yugoslavia, Premier Peterle said that the Slovenian government "will prepare by August 1 everything needed for the opening of negotiations and for the implementation of the declaration."

Peterle recalled that Slovenia had not withdrawn its proposals about Yugoslavia as an alliance of states.

The Brioni declaration sets August 1 as the deadline for the opening of talks.

Daily Says Representatives To Return to Belgrade

*LD1007164991 Belgrade TANJUG in English
1225 GMT 10 Jul 91*

[Text] Titograd, July 10 (TANJUG)—Slovenian members of the Yugoslav Government Zivko Pregl, Joz Slokar and Darko Marin are to appear again in Belgrade next Monday, writes the Titograd daily POBJEDA citing "well-informed sources."

Following the outbreak of armed clashes in Slovenia, the three government members were ordered by Slovenian authorities to return to the northwestern republic. Meanwhile, Pregl repeatedly condemned the Army intervention in Slovenia.

A comeback of the Slovenian ministers will be possible after the so-called Brioni declaration, regulating the cessation of armed clashes in Slovenia, has been endorsed by the Slovenian parliament, writes POBJEDA.

The three ministers were chosen by Prime Minister Ante Markovic, recalls the paper. If reinstated in their former offices after the Slovenian leadership's decision to recall them—it says—this would mean that they are now "appointed by Slovenia."

The paper adds that such a problem does not arise in case of a Federal Presidency member elected by the republican parliament, which has the right to recall or replace him when it sees fit.

By their return, the Federal government would become an "organ of republics and provinces," and would act in the future as a "body based on the parity principle," writes POBJEDA.

Presidency Warns of Second Phase of Aggression

LD1007190191 Belgrade TANJUG in English
1746 GMT 10 Jul 91

[Text] Ljubljana, July 10 (TANJUG)—The Presidency of the Yugoslav Republic of Slovenia today accused the Yugoslav People's Army (YPA) of violating the cease-fire and truce and called on the Yugoslav Presidency to prevent this "through principled political decisions and appropriate orders."

The Slovenian Presidency in a letter to the Yugoslav Presidency states that "all YPA units have not returned to barracks and that new reinforcements continue to arrive and concentrate on the territory of the Republic of Croatia."

The letter sets out that this is in violation of the Brioni declaration on a peaceful solution of the Yugoslav crisis, formulated with the help of the European Community (EC) and the international and military law and conventions adopted by Yugoslavia.

The Slovenian Presidency cites that the airports in Slovenia have still not been opened, that the mobilization of YPA reserve units has not been revoked in Serbia, that the YPA continues reconnaissance flights over Slovenian territory and that clearing the mine fields outside the barracks areas has not yet begun.

The Slovenian leadership concludes that this is "a preparation for a second phase of aggression against Slovenia" and warns that "Slovenia, in line with international military law", "could even by force prevent" acts of violating the cease-fire on its soil.

Calling for establishing mutual confidence, the Slovenian Presidency points out that for Slovenia "it is of the utmost importance for mobilization to be revoked and soldiers and officers, who are forcefully being kept in the YPA, to be released from Slovenia."

Assembly Calls For 'Gradual' Independence

LD1007190391 Belgrade TANJUG in English
1732 GMT 10 Jul 91

[Text] Ljubljana, July 10 (TANJUG)—After adopting the Brioni declaration on a peaceful solution to the Yugoslav crisis, the Slovenian parliament today entrusted the republican presidency and government to define the foundations for a "gradual and agreed autonomy and independence" of Slovenia.

The parliament demanded that the respective organs propose a plan for international recognition of Slovenia and a plan for arranging relations with other Yugoslav peoples, that is, republics.

Slovenian parliament President France Bucar informed the parliament members about the Slovenian Presidency's intention to send a message to the assemblies of all Yugoslav republics, calling on them to recognize Slovenia's independence and open negotiations on Yugoslavia's future organization.

Bucar praised the European Community (EC) for its efforts for a peaceful settlement of the Yugoslav crisis and urged the EC to devote its attention to the opened questions, including the rapid mobilization of the Yugoslav People's Army (YPA) reserve units in Serbia and reparation to Slovenia and its citizens for damages caused during the YPA's intervention.

Presidency Outlines Army Violations

LD1007201391 Ljubljana Radio Slovenia Network
in Slovene 1700 GMT 10 Jul 91

[Text] During its session today, and with the aid of information and reports provided by appropriate organs, the Presidency of the Republic of Slovenia was informed about the situation in Slovenia. The Presidency noted that the activity to settle the situation and to prepare for the negotiations had continued yesterday while the Federal Government and some federal organs still were not completely fulfilling their commitments and also continued violating the agreement.

The Slovene Presidency drew the attention of the Yugoslav Presidency to these violations yesterday. Because the non-fulfillment of the commitments arising out of the agreement continues, Slovenia draws attention again to the fact that the airports in our republic are still not open to traffic, that the Yugoslav Army units are not yet in their home barracks, that fresh reinforcements continue to be ferried in, and that the mobilization of the reservists in Serbia and elsewhere in Yugoslavia has not been cancelled—in fact it goes on. Nor have the minefields outside the barracks been cleared. Nor does the Yugoslav Army give advance notice of all [word indistinct] and arrival of military helicopters which therefore avoid control. The Republic of Slovenia organs' firm requests that this issue be settled were answered today by [Ljubomir Bajic] with a communication bristling with threats. Of course, one cannot expect a successful settlement of the problems emerging during the efforts to attain a more durable truce when faced with this sort of behavior.

Yesterday afternoon the Yugoslav Army violated the cease-fire agreement when shots were fired outside the barracks in Postojna after escaping soldiers. In the Tolmin area too a group of men violated the agreement on the withdrawal of the Yugoslav Army soldiers into their barracks. The company commander threatened the local people, thus provoking a possible conflict which [Slovene] internal affairs organs just about managed to prevent.

The Red Cross insignia abuses continue. A military helicopter bearing the Red Cross lifted armed civilians and soldiers into the barracks in Slovensk Bistrica. In addition, the Yugoslav Army yesterday refused to answer a request for information about dead, injured, and captured territorial defense and militia members and civilians. It follows that the Yugoslav Army is in direct violation of the cease-fire and Slovenia could stop this by force on its own soil. Among other things, Yugoslavia violates international military law and also the Brioni Declaration through mobilization and troop reinforcement and concentration on Croatian territory.

The Republic of Slovenia cannot assess this kind of conduct except that preparations are under way for the second stage of aggression against our republic. This is why the Slovene Presidency again invites and proposes to the Yugoslav Presidency to stop further cease-fire violations and violations of the Brioni Declaration. In the current situation it is essential to contribute to mutual trust, appropriate assurances, and a positive approach to the solution of issues of principle.

The issues of cancellation of the mobilization order and the release of men and officers from Slovenia who are kept by force in the Yugoslav Army are of particular significance to Slovenia. On this particular issue the Slovene leadership sent as many as three letters to the Yugoslav Presidency during the past few days, but has not had the courtesy of a reply to any of them.

To preserve the cease-fire arrangement, top-level negotiations on questions of principle have to be started to resolve specific issues of violations on both sides. An inter-government commission has to be set up. During the talks yesterday with Yugoslav Presidency members Bogic Bogicevic and Vasil Tupurkovski it was shown that only such a commission could successfully resolve the conflicts on a local level—it would possess appropriate authority. An earliest possible start of the work of international observers is very important indeed. They will also have to pay special attention to monitoring the situation in Croatia and preventing illegal actions of the Yugoslav Army in Croatia directed against Slovenia. This is why the Slovene Presidency proposes and asks the Yugoslav Presidency to do what they can for the earliest start of the work of the EC observers mission.

[signed] Republic of Slovenia President Milan Kucan.

Assembly Urges Support for Independent State

*LD1007221591 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service
in Serbo-Croatian 2027 GMT 10 Jul 91*

[Text] Ljubljana, 10 Jul (TANJUG)—At their session today the delegates of the Assembly of the Republic of Slovenia sent a letter to the assemblies of Bosnia-Herzegovina, Montenegro, Macedonia, and Serbia, and a separate letter to the Assembly of the Republic of Croatia.

In the letter to the assemblies of the four republics, the Slovene Assembly states that "following the expression of the will of the Slovene nation and the inhabitants of the Republic of Slovenia in the plebiscite of 25 June, it proclaimed the Republic of Slovenia an independent and autonomous state. Although the Republic of Slovenia wants to achieve its independence in a peaceful and consensual manner, a war has come about and we do not yet know whether it has ended or whether the military activities have only been suspended. This war has brought about a new situation, and in order to avoid fresh casualties, the Slovene Assembly is addressing your assembly."

The letter states that with its decision of 25 June, the Slovene Assembly has achieved the right to self-determination which is essential to every nation. In doing so, it explicitly proclaimed that the establishment of an independent, autonomous state of Slovenia was not aimed against anyone, either within Yugoslavia or outside it. In all republics the most responsible officials advocated that on the basis of the right of nations to self-determination, all outstanding issues between the nations of Yugoslavia and their republics should be regulated in a peaceful, negotiated and legally organized manner, the statement stresses. This viewpoint has also been put forward throughout by the Slovene Assembly. The soonest possible withdrawal of all Yugoslav People's Army units from Slovenia would contribute to more favorable conditions for a negotiated regulation of all issues.

The Slovene Assembly is proposing that the republican assemblies in Yugoslavia adopt the stand on independence of the Republic of Slovenia and express readiness to take part in the negotiations on agreed regulations of rights and obligations of their coexistence in the SFRY.

The Slovene Assembly is also proposing that the republican assemblies "express readiness to take part in the negotiations on future joint cooperation in insuring a free flow of goods, capital, people and ideas, the protection of the environment, and in all the other areas of mutual interest." The Slovene Assembly is proposing that the republican assemblies support its proposal "that the Yugoslav Army units should immediately withdraw in full from the territories of Slovenia."

The letter of the Slovene Assembly concludes that "this highest delegate body expects that the republican assemblies will consider this proposal and accept it, and that in this way they will contribute to all the outstanding issues to be regulated in a democratic, peaceful, and agreeable way, so that there will be no unilateral actions, because we do not want to harm anyone, and so that there will be no more meaningless and tragic loss of human lives or the endangering of peace and security."

In the letter sent to the Croatian Assembly, the Slovene Assembly proposes that "taking into account the decisions already adopted by the Croatian Assembly, it should consider the Slovene Assembly proposal and support it, especially in the point which says that Yugoslav Army units should immediately withdraw in full from the Republic of Slovenia."

Slovenia 'Could' Request Army's Withdrawal

*LD1007223191 Belgrade TANJUG in English
2046 GMT 10 Jul 91*

[Text] Ljubljana, July 10 (TANJUG)—The president of the Slovenian Assembly, Franc Bucar, said tonight that Slovenia could request the immediate and complete withdrawal of the Yugoslav People's Army from its territory.

Before adopting the decision on unilateral secession from Yugoslavia, Slovenia had proposed that the Yugoslav Army remain on its territory and safeguard external borders until 1993.

According to Bucar, Slovenia could now "withdraw this offer."

The Slovenian Assembly today adopted the Brioni Declaration which suspends Slovenia's and Croatia's unilateral decisions on secession while the negotiations on a peaceful settlement of the Yugoslav crisis are under way.

In this context, Bucar told journalists that Slovenia was resolved to continue implementing its decisions on independence after the expiry of the three-month "moratorium."

When the moratorium expires, "the situation on the borders should be as it is now—without the Army—otherwise that will be the subject of a new dispute," Bucar said.

Assembly Expects EC To Prevent Army Violence

*LD1007190991 Belgrade TANJUG in English
1813 GMT 10 Jul 91*

[Text] Ljubljana, July 10 (TANJUG)—The Assembly of the Yugoslav republic of Slovenia today gave its credit to the European Community (E.C.) for "its efforts invested in finding a peaceful solution to the Yugoslav crisis."

The Assembly expects the E.C. to "do its utmost to prevent violence by the Yugoslav People's Army (JNA) against Slovenia," as set out in a special statement, which the Slovenian parliament adopted today, along with the Brioni declaration on a peaceful solution to the Yugoslav crisis.

The Brioni declaration has been formulated with the E.C.'s help, after the armed clashes broke out between the Slovenian Territorial Defence and the JNA due to the unilateral proclamation of Slovenia's independence on June 25.

The Slovenian parliament "accepts the Brioni declaration without any reserves or conditions, thus expressing its full confidence in the E.C.'s good intentions," as the statement specified.

The Slovenian parliament views the ceasefire and the cessation of all hostilities of the armed forces against the Republic of Slovenia as binding upon all sides and will therefore regard any movement of units from other parts of Yugoslavia to Slovenia's territory as a flagrant violation of the ceasefire and obligations from the Brioni declaration, as the statement said.

The JNA "is not ready to name its representatives to a commission which is to monitor the ceasefire, and is still threatening with another massive attack on all targets, including civilian, by using all means at its disposal," the statement said.

Party Official Says Minority Rights Threatened

*LD1007105991 Belgrade TANJUG in English
1507 GMT 9 Jul 91*

[Text] Belgrade, July 9 (TANJUG)—Dragisa Marojevic, president of the Party for the Equality of Citizens in Slovenia, said today that 'Slovenia's democracy has threatened the national and civic rights of around 20 percent of its citizens who are non-Slovenes.'

At a news conference in Belgrade, Marojevic said that Serbs, who numbered around 100,000, were particularly under attack.

According to Marojevic, the Slovenian authorities 'are not prepared to recognize even the status of a national minority to the Serbs.'

Marojevic and his family left Slovenia recently due to, as he said, 'threats and mistreatment.' He announced his return and the continuation of his party's work today.

Predicting that Slovenia faced being 'absorbed by Austria,' Marojevic said that already now, management board meetings in many Slovenian collectives were being held in the German language.

Federal Army Personnel Released to Red Cross

*LD1007210191 Ljubljana Radio Slovenia Network
in Slovene 2000 GMT 10 Jul 91*

[Text] The Slovene Red Cross organization has reported that a second batch of captured Yugoslav soldiers left at 1630 [1430 GMT] this afternoon aboard a special train from Ljubljana and Maribor. Sixty-three men from the assembly center in Maribor and 37 men from Ljubljana were handed over to the Yugoslav Red Cross. Nineteen men left for Macedonia, two for Croatia, seven for Bosnia and Hercegovina, one for Montenegro, four for Kosovo, and four for Serbia. So far over 180 men, Albanians from Kosovo, have declined to return home, and so they stayed behind in the assembly center.

BORBA Reports New Tax Introduced on Imports

*LD1107100891 Belgrade TANJUG in English
0851 GMT 11 Jul 91*

[Text] Ljubljana, July 11 (TANJUG)—The Government of the Republic of Slovenia has introduced additional taxes on the imports of consumer goods, the daily BORBA said today.

The tax is worth 30 per cent of the goods' value, and no less than 40 per cent in the case of local border trade and cooperation.

Only medicaments, medical appliances and some types of published materials are exempt. The taxes must be paid both by legal and physical persons.

No reason has been given for the introduction of the taxes, but they are clearly a new source of income for the republican budget in view of Slovenia's large military expenditure, BORBA writes.

Explosion Reported in Army Barracks in Slovenia

LD1007205291 Ljubljana Radio Slovenia Network
in Slovene 2000 GMT 10 Jul 91

[Summary] The Slovene Ministry of Information has reported that just before 2000 tonight [1800 GMT] an arms accident occurred in the Ivan Novak primary school gymnasium. A member of the Slovene Territorial Defense was seriously injured while handling a hand-operated mortar. A commission has inspected the scene of the accident and is preparing an official report. "At about the same time a strong blast was heard in the [Army] barracks in Sentvid. We have unofficially learned that an armored personnel carrier was blown to pieces within the barracks perimeter. There have been no reports so far about anyone being killed or wounded.

Croatia

Tudjman Demands Dismissal of Adzic, Abramovic

LD1107004191 Zagreb Radio Croatia Network
in Serbo-Croatian 2300 GMT 10 Jul 91

[Text] Croatian President Franjo Tudjman has sent a letter to the Yugoslav Presidency regarding statements by Generals Blagoje Adzic and Zivota Abramovic. It stresses, among other things, that at a time when Yugoslavia's democratic-orientated forces, together with the international community, are investing great efforts to preserve the peace, democracy, and freedom of all Yugoslavia's nations, some of the most responsible representatives of the Army are fomenting the war-mongering atmosphere by their statements, thus threatening the agreement reached with the EC on stopping armed hostilities and the negotiations on the dissociation of the Yugoslav republics through democratic regulations or the creation of an alliance of sovereign states.

President Tudjman demands of the Yugoslav Presidency, in its capacity as supreme commander of the Army, that it dismisses Generals Adzic and Abramovic who neither recognize the political authority of the Yugoslav Presidency nor the democratically elected authorities in Croatia and Slovenia while supporting the Chetnik terrorists with their war-mongering statements.

If the newspapers' reports on their statements are not true we then demand that General Blagoje Adzic and General Zivota Abramovic publicly deny these statements and pledge their loyalty to the legal Croatian [as heard] authorities in the interest of easing tension.

Chetnik 'Terrorists' Attack Croatian Village

LD1007162391 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service
in Serbo-Croatian 1016 GMT 10 Jul 91

[Excerpt] Osijek, 10 Jul (TANJUG)—"The small Croatian village of Celije was plundered and set on fire by Chetnik terrorists." This was stated today by the Municipal Assembly Presidium of Osijek. The incident yesterday caused further maximum exacerbation of a very tense atmosphere in eastern Slavonija.

Representatives of the Osijek municipality accused "Chetniks from the villages of Silas and Bobota" of first plundering and then setting the village of Celije on fire. As they said, 160 residents moved out of the village a night before because of frequent armed attacks, including shell attacks. This is the only Croatian village surrounded by villages with predominant Serbian population.

The Army helped Celije residents move out and take with them the bare necessities but did not do anything to protect the abandoned village from being plundered and set on fire. Bozidar Riba, vice president of the Osijek Municipal Assembly said. [passage omitted]

Croatian Magyars Request Help From Hungary

LD0807211191 Budapest Kossuth Radio Network
in Hungarian 1000 GMT 8 Jul 91

[Text] [Announcer] The People's Party of Magyars in Croatia expects support from the Foreign Ministry in Budapest. Csaba Belenyesi sums up the situation around Osijek.

[Belenyesi] Weapons have remained silent since 7 July in Tenja. The Croatian police is in control of roughly three-quarters of the settlement next to Osijek while the remaining quarter is in the hands of Serbian armed men. Szentlaszlo has been freed from the Serbs' blockade, but Korogy continues to be blocked by roadblocks from the outside world. From the mostly Magyar-populated settlement in Slavonia today a young man managed to get to Osijek. According to him assaults are mounted at Korogy from time to time from the neighboring Serb-populated villages, the locals are harassed who, as a result abandoned the houses at the edge of the village and took refuge in the center. These news are uncheckable because no official statement about the situation there has been made and the telephone line to Korogy was broken.

The Magyars of Croatia understand the special position of the half million Magyars in Vojvodina but feel that the mother country does not pay sufficient attention to the 40,000 strong Magyar minority in Croatia. Therefore their leaders have decided to officially protest because of this at the Hungarian Ministry of Foreign Affairs and ask it to extend to them, in their beleaguered situation, effective diplomatic help.

The agreement concluded in Brioni has given us a breathing space, said Jozsef Csorgics, head of the People's Party of Magyars in Croatia, but lasting peace cannot be

achieved until the independence of Croatia and Slovenia is not recognized. At the time, at the popular referendum, we took the stance that Yugoslavia should be a loose state federation made up of sovereign republics, but by now we believe there is no hope for such a thing, the Magyar politician of Croatia added.

Magyar Village Surrounded, Expecting Serb Attack

LD1007100991 Budapest MTV Television Network in Hungarian 1730 GMT 9 Jul 91

[Text] [Announcer] Several villages of the Magyar-populated regions of Yugoslavia have lived and are still living completely surrounded by armed men, isolated from the world. Shortly before our broadcast Ferenc Szaniszló, a staff [member] of Panorama [weekly current affairs program], who managed to get into one of these villages in this difficult situation called us. You now will hear his telephone report:

[Begin Szaniszló recording] There is still no peace in Slavonia. At dawn today the Magyar-populated Korogy was shelled by a trench mortar and machinegun from the neighboring Szilas, which is occupied by Chetniks. Korogy, this Magyar village in Slavonia is almost completely isolated from the outside world. It has come under siege, ringed by Serb villages. The Chetniks have presented it with an ultimatum: If the people in Korogy do not lay down their arms the Serb forces will attack the village. The situation is so serious that even the Croatian army is afraid to come here. Thus the Magyars of Korogy can rely only on their own strength.

People are afraid to go out to their fields because snipers shoot at them. Tonight, with the expiry of the ultimatum, the Serbs are expected to attack Korogy. The village is prepared for the worst. [end recording]

Croat Official Expects 'Widespread' Army Attack

LD1007173691 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1449 GMT 10 Jul 91

[Text] Zagreb, 10 Jul (TANJUG)—"All the circumstances, as well as the accumulation of forces, indicate that Croatia is under serious threat and that it can expect an attack in five days' time, which would be on a larger scale, more powerful, and more widespread than the one in Slovenia."

This statement was made by Croatian Information Minister Hrvoje Hitrec at today's press conference in the Croatian Assembly. At the insistence of journalists calling on him to clarify these assessments, Hitrec said that this is "the gloomiest possible forecast", but added that he hopes that "reason will prevail and a political agreement will be reached." I am convinced, he said, that the internationalization of the crisis will yield results and prevent a conflict with possible unforeseeable consequences, not just for the Balkans.

"The Army in Croatia is not withdrawing to the barracks," said Hitrec. On the contrary, "it is coming out of the barracks more and more, frightening the Croatian

population, and provoking Serbs and Croats into conflicts," which indicates that such an Army is placing itself in the service of "the executor of the plan for creating a Greater Serbia."

"It is very clearly a question of Serbia's territorial claims to parts of Croatia, in which Eastern Slavonia is in the most vulnerable position," Hitrec confirmed.

Hitrec also spoke of "growing chaos in the already former Yugoslav Army," noted "transfers and filling vacant Army posts with Serbs," and added that "combat readiness has been raised to the highest possible level."

The Croatian information minister answered that "readiness is very good" when asked by a journalist: How is Croatia preparing for a possible aggression?

At the same time he noted that intensive talks aimed at preventing aggression are continuing. Asked if Croatia envisages an initiative to negotiate on specific issues with Slobodan Milosevic, Hitrec said that "there is not yet any such information."

Clashes Claim 29 Policemen, 13 Civilians

LD1007100391 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1744 GMT 9 Jul 91

[Text] Zagreb, July 9 (TANJUG)—Interior Minister of the Republic of Croatia Onesin Cvitan today said that a total of 29 Croatian policemen and 13 civilians were killed from last August, when armed clashes started in the restless regions, to date.

Cvitan told a news conference in Zagreb that in the same period 99 members of the Croatian police force and 67 citizens were wounded.

Asked by journalists about the death toll 'on the other side,' Cvitan replied that 'he did not have such information' but said there are indications that their casualties are much higher.

Serbs in the regions of the Knin Krajina, Banija, parts of Slavonija and Srem in Croatia, where they are a majority, oppose the decision of the Croatian authorities on secession and creating an independent state.

Serbs in these regions proclaimed their own autonomy and in a referendum this May voted for joining with the Republic of Serbia, i.e. the Yugoslav Federation.

The Croatian authorities consider these decisions illegal and accuse the Republic of Serbia of inciting 'terrorism' and revolt among the Serbian population in Croatia. The Serbian authorities, however, reply with accusations that Croatia is conducting state terror against Serbs.

Explosions, Gunfire Reported in Osijek

LD1107105991 Belgrade TANJUG in English
0935 GMT 11 Jul 91

[Text] Osijek, July 11 (TANJUG)—A restaurant was extensively damaged in a powerful explosion last night in Osijek, the biggest town in the region of Slavonia in eastern Croatia.

Gunfire was again heard around Osijek during the night. The region is the scene of clashes between its mixed Serb-Croat population. Police said last night's shots came from the village of Tenje, populated mainly by Serbs.

The Brioni declaration is clearly not being implemented in this area, Osijek Mayor Zlatko Kramaric told newsmen this morning.

Claiming that "Chetniks" were violating the ceasefire, Kramaric said a "gross violation of the norms of human behaviour" had taken place during an attack on the Croatian village of Celije.

Croatian Police Arrest Soldiers Near Zupanja

LD1107154191 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service
in Serbo-Croatian 1416 GMT 11 Jul 91

[Text] Zagreb, 11 Jul (TANJUG)—Over the last two days, Croatian police near Zupanja arrested three groups of people, among whom were two soldiers who deserted. Deputy Internal Affairs Minister Milan Brezak announced today at the customary news conference in the Croatian Assembly.

According to Brezak's information, in one group there were three reservists of the Yugoslav People's Army [YPA], all from Ruma. Besides their weapons, they had Serbian military caps with badges "which were handed out to them by YPA officers," Brezak says. The representative of the Internal Affairs Ministry [MUP] says "that the purpose for which the group was sent to the territory of the republic of Croatia is still unknown."

Near Zupanja, Brezak says, "a group of five Chetniks was arrested, intellectuals from Sipovo, Bosnia-Herzegovina." The group includes a theology teacher, an orthodox priest, and two engineers. "A large amount of propaganda material and cassettes with Chetnik songs and four well-preserved pistols with 200 pieces of ammunition were found on them." Brezak alleges that particular proof that it is a matter of an important group may be evinced from the fact that "address books containing the addresses and telephone numbers of Vuk Draskovic, Milan Paroski, Mihajl Kertez, and Dusan Pekic, as well as the addresses of the Serbian Renaissance Movement in Belgrade and the Association for Assistance to Serbs in Croatia, were found on those arrested."

Brezak mentioned a third group of arrested people, two soldiers who deserted from a unit on the Croatian-Serbian border. "While fleeing in confusion to the other side, they were ambushed by the MUP."

Information on most of those arrested could be found by readers of today's Zagreb papers, along with many details which the MUP has not yet announced officially.

Serbia

Serbian Party Condemns Bosnian President

LD1107143391 Belgrade TANJUG in English
1310 GMT 11 Jul 91

[Text] Sarajevo, July 11 (TANJUG)—The Serbian Democratic Party (SDS) in the Yugoslav Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina holds that republican President Alija Izetbegovic can no longer represent the Serbian people in the negotiations on the country's future, the SDS said at a news conference today in response to Izetbegovic's statement that he had decided what Bosnia-Herzegovina would be like.

No mention has been made thus far in the republican Presidency of the republic's fate and its separation from Yugoslavia in case Slovenia and Croatia do the same, Presidency member Biljana Plavsic said. The fate of Bosnia-Herzegovina must not depend on others, and such a position is also a violation of the Brioni formula, she said.

The SDS, which enjoys the support of the Serbs the second biggest ethnic community on Bosnia-Herzegovina, maintains that the republic has lately increasingly begun to side with Slovenia and Croatia and against Yugoslavia.

The secessionist forces in the republic are discarding their former appeals for the republic's sovereignty and increasingly openly calling for its total independence, the SDS said. These forces have launched a frenzied campaign against the Yugoslav People's Army, which they want to strip of its strength, ensuring its impotence and thus an unobstructed total disintegration of Yugoslavia. This would split up the Serbian people into several independent states, where they would be exposed to annihilation, the SDS said.

In regard to the sessions of the Assembly of Bosnia-Herzegovina, which are not being attended by the SDS deputies, the party said the Serbian people would recognize none of the important decisions reached by what is now a bi-national parliament.

Kosovo Party Chief Vows Struggle for Republic

LD1007125491 Belgrade TANJUG in English
1050 GMT 10 Jul 91

[Text] Belgrade, July 10 (TANJUG)—"In war conditions Kosovo will be a fortress, in any struggle it will be like Vietnam. Every house will be a stronghold"—leader of the Parliamentary Party of Kosovo Vetton Surroi told the Albanian-language daily ZERI I RINISE of Pristina.

In the interview, carried by the Belgrade daily BORBA today, Surroi said that in case of Slovenia and Croatia seceding from Yugoslavia, the political option of ethnic

Albanians in Kosovo should be 'a Republic of Kosovo in a Yugoslavia of sovereign states.'

He accused the Democratic Alliance of Kosovo, the strongest party of ethnic Albanians in the province, of 'waiting to see what would happen.'

Surroi described the Parliamentary Party's strategy as one of non-violent action, implying 'protests and civil disobedience.'

He recently organized a demonstration named 'The funeral of violence-ridden present,' in which tens of thousands of ethnic Albanians took part. Surroi was detained, but was cleared of charges and released.

Novi Sad Radio on Antall's Statement on Vojvodina

*AU1007104491 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG
in Hungarian 9 Jul 91 p 2*

[MTI report: "It Could Do the Most Harm to Vojvodina Hungarians"]

[Text] According to the 7 July midday commentary of Novi Sad Radio, Hungarian Prime Minister Jozsef Antall's 6 July comment on the Trianon and Paris peace treaties that determined the belonging of Vojvodina put Hungary's stance on the SFRY on slippery ground. Vojvodina Hungarians might be the ones to suffer most from this. The commentator expressed his hope that the "careless blunder would not be repeated in the concrete steps taken by the Hungarian Government." The following is a transcript of Arpad Madarasz's commentary.

Hidden references can cause just as much harm to interstate relations as an open show of colors. The statements made by foreign statesmen on the SFRY crisis—even if they try to be extremely tactful, even if they try to calm tempers, in other words, even if they try to be helpful—are often marked by bias. This is a direct consequence of the fact that they try to assess contradictory concepts that are almost impossible to reconcile in this country, in this foolish chaos. However, I will not beat around the bush any longer: I would like to make a few comments on the statement made 6 July by Hungarian Prime Minister Jozsef Antall. Indeed, Antall's statement also concerned us Hungarians in Yugoslavia, Hungarians in Vojvodina. We do not have the integral statement at our disposal, but the quotes broadcast on Hungarian Radio hardly inspire any praise for Budapest's sense of diplomacy.

Naturally, we cannot raise any objections against the part of Antall's statement where the prime minister speaks up for a Yugoslav federation of sovereign republics. Indeed, that is one of the options—not a bad one at that—that provides a solution for us. Incidentally, a large part of Europe thinks along the same lines, and what is good for Europe should also be good for us. We can also agree with the argument that the SFRY has to find a solution for the autonomy of national minorities, including Vojvodina Hungarians. That is also a general opinion in Europe. However, in connection with this,

Jozsef Antall also said that the Trianon and the Paris peace treaties annexed Vojvodina to Yugoslavia—or rather, to the earlier Kingdom of Serbia-Croatia-Slovenia, rather than just Serbia. This reference puts Hungary's stance on the SFRY crisis on very slippery ground, it awakens dormant anachronistic sentiments in some people, and it certainly does not indicate sensible expediency or adaptation to a given situation.

Just like the memorable Kalashnikov affair and the (several) statements made by Hungarian Foreign Minister Geza Jeszenszky, Jozsef Antall is harping on things that could cause Vojvodina Hungarians the greatest harm.

This Hungarian community has formed some kind of a national minority in the SFRY until now. Naturally, it is in our interest to remain a united community in the future, too, rather than be divided into three groups with the possible break-up of the Federation. In our opinion, it is also in Hungary's interest if the Hungarian national minority groups living in Hungary's five neighboring countries find their place in those countries, if they fight for their rights, and if they have to do this in five countries rather than seven. However, raising the question of borders—even if it is done in such a disguised way that can easily be misinterpreted—can have exactly the opposite effect. We also state that from Europe's point of view, it is best if borders remain unchanged and if they become totally free; if people, ideas, and property can cross them easily. We would like to hope that Jozsef Antall's thoughtless blunder will not be repeated in the concrete steps taken by the Hungarian Government, because—let me state this one more time—we believe that in this tense civil war situation, such manifestations primarily hurt us Vojvodina Hungarians who understandably wish to remain primarily Yugoslav Hungarians, rather than a shrunken Hungarian national minority in Serbia, even though we also have to take this option into account now.

Bosnia-Herzegovina

Assembly Discusses Mobilization, Draft Law

*LD1107010191 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service
in Serbo-Croatian 2356 GMT 10 Jul 91*

[Text] Sarajevo, 10 July (TANJUG)—After six hours in session, the Bosnia-Herzegovina Assembly—incomplete in that there were no deputies from the Serbian Democratic Party [Srpska Demokratska Stranka]—noted shortly after midnight that mobilization of the territorial defense of 10 municipalities in Bosanska Krajina is not in line with the Brioni Declaration. At the same time, it was stated "that this mobilization is also at odds with the law despite the fact that it was ordered by a competent organ" because, it was said, the minister of defense in the government of Bosnia-Herzegovina's Assembly had not been informed about this mobilization.

This session also required that the individuals who ordered the mobilization of police reserve personnel in this part of Bosnia-Herzegovina be held accountable. The government of Bosnia-Herzegovina was eventually charged with the task

of acquainting the international public with the situation and circumstances in Bosnia-Herzegovina.

This Assembly session continues with its debate on a draft law on the drafting of Bosnia-Herzegovina's new constitution and the Brioni Declaration. As yet it is uncertain, however, whether the deputies will finish their work by the early morning hours or whether they think that the Assembly should resume its work on Thursday.

Assembly Approves Brioni Declaration

LD1107101191 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service
in Serbo-Croatian 0907 GMT 11 Jul 91

[Text] Sarajevo 11 Jul (TANJUG)—The Bosnia-Herzegovina Assembly today approved the Brioni declaration. Voting in favor were 122 deputies, two were against, and one abstained. The Assembly criticized the president of the Yugoslav Presidency because the president of this republic was not invited to take part in the work of the meeting in Brioni.

Bogic Bogicevic, member of the Yugoslav Presidency from this republic, is taking part in the continuation of today's work in the Bosnia-Herzegovina Assembly.

Serbian Democratic Party deputies are not taking part in the work of the Assembly today either.

The Bosnia-Herzegovina Assembly is continuing its work. It is considering the draft declaration of the Serbian Democrats on the sovereignty and indivisibility of Bosnia-Herzegovina.

Izetbegovic on Scenario for Bosnian Secession

AU1107142691 Sarajevo Radio Sarajevo Network
in Serbo-Croatian 2000 GMT 10 Jul 91

[Speech by Bosnia-Herzegovina President Alija Izetbegovic, delivered in the Bosnian Assembly on 10 July—recorded]

[Text] Dear respected people's deputies: Bosnia used to be peaceful. As you see, I am not certain I could say that in the present tense, that Bosnia is peaceful.

I am taking this opportunity to express my gratitude to all the citizens who have helped us keep it peaceful up to this time, to the millions of people who participated in this, who offered their support and who helped us in this effort. I appeal to them not to lose hope despite everything that is happening; I wish to let them know, from this place, that the millions of people who believe Bosnia should remain peaceful, undivided, and without conflict are a greater power than the weapons presently accumulating in one part of our republic.

That is one thing I wanted to say. Another thing is that we are now living in a very confusing period. We do not know what is happening; strange things are happening and confusing the rational and decent people in this republic. Even now as we speak, very strange things are

taking place. We will clarify them, we will learn what took place, and we will take the proper steps in response.

As you know, we have taken some steps already. We have sent appeals, we have made certain demands. We have discussed the constitutionality of this mobilization from the legal point of view. We are talking about bringing the problems of Bosnia-Herzegovina to the international level, about sending appeals to the international community to pay attention to Bosnia-Herzegovina, [word indistinct] this republic in which a fire could start and spread throughout Yugoslavia and from there to Europe etc.

We will discuss, and we are thinking of asking that some people be replaced, military and civilians who are responsible for this storm brewing in Bosnia-Herzegovina. We are thinking of changing the mode of the present territorial defense. But regardless of what may be happening right now, regardless of what steps we might take, I want to make one thing very clear—that Bosnia-Herzegovina will stay within a Yugoslavia that incorporates both Serbia and Croatia; Bosnia-Herzegovina will not stay within a Yugoslavia that does not include these two republics, Croatia and Serbia, in addition to the others. Nobody should make...[loud prolonged applause] If anyone is making different plans, he should know he is doing it without our consent. Someone might try to retain Bosnia-Herzegovina in a different position by force—might try, but not succeed. We are living in a period and in a world, at the end of the 20th century, in Europe, where nothing can be accomplished by means of force. One might attempt to use force, but by force it will not be accomplished. This might take a year, two years, even three years, but Bosnia will not be enslaved. This is my message, and along with this, I wish to send another message: that Bosnia-Herzegovina and its citizens are devoted to peace and order and work, that we will survive these trials and survive. Thank you.

Assembly Session Yields 'Decisive' Measures

AU1007152591 Belgrade Radio Belgrade Network
in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 10 Jul 91

[Ljubomir Nikolic report from Sarajevo]

[Text] Bosnia-Herzegovina must take a stand during the moratorium. This was said today by Muhamed Cengic, vice president of the Party of Democratic Action, announcing an extraordinary session of the republican Assembly this afternoon and the decisive measures of the republican government on the latest events in this republic and particularly in Bosnian Krajina.

[Nikolic] (?At the protest meeting) of the parents whose sons are doing their military service in Slovenia and Croatia, and who had gathered this morning outside the republican Assembly building. Muhamed Cengic said that they are justified. He added that the military authorities in these two republics have not expressed their willingness to receive a delegation in Bosnia-Herzegovina.

Because of the serious economic and political situation, the mobilization in Bosnia-Herzegovina should be stopped in the factories and fields where there is a shortage of labor, Cengic said.

He told journalists today that at its closed session which is currently under way, the republican government will adopt conclusions and decisions concerning the situation in the republic and particularly in the Bosnian Krajina. The president of the Banja Luka commune there has announced the introduction of extraordinary measures in this area because of the constant threat by the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Croatia and the large number of Serbian refugees who have been fleeing to the Bosnian side from the neighboring republic.

Cengic said that these decisions by the government will be proposed to the deputies of the republican Assembly, who will be meeting at 1600 [1400 GMT] in an extraordinary session to discuss the political situation in the republic and Bosnia-Herzegovina's position under the present Yugoslav circumstances.

In reply to the question of how his party will react because of the announced absence of deputies of the Serbian Democratic Party, Muhamed Cengic said that the session will be held if a quorum is secured, regardless of the boycott by the Serbian deputies.

Democratic Party President (?Dr.) Dragan Djukanovic said that the leadership of the Party of Democratic Action does not portray the (?actual) situation in Bosnia-Herzegovina. Therefore, the new relations between Serbs and Muslims, in Djukanovic's opinion, are effected by the pro-Croatian stands of the leaders of the Party of Democratic Action, but also the Serbian Democratic Party because of their frequently rigid stands.

Interethnic conflicts are not in the interest of either Muslims or Serbs, but to live in one state it is quite certain that Muslims, (?like the Serbs), are in favor of Bosnia-Herzegovina and Yugoslavia, said Dr. Dragan Djukanovic.

Prime Minister Pelivan on 'Hectic Mobilization'

LD1007220591 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2048 GMT 10 Jul 91

[Text] Sarajevo, 10 Jul (TANJUG)—The Government of Bosnia-Herzegovina believes that the situation in this republic is so dramatic that the international public should be told about it and asked for help.

This statement was made in the Assembly of Bosnia-Herzegovina this evening by Prime Minister Jure Pelivan, at the beginning of a debate on the political and security situation in Bosnia-Herzegovina and Yugoslavia.

Pelivan stressed that there is hectic mobilization of the Territorial Defense and reserve police in Bosnia-Herzegovina. Arms are being distributed on a massive scale, Pelivan said. I must say, he added, that the

government has information that a leader of one neighboring republic and a leader of one political party of Bosnia-Herzegovina are involved in this.

Jure Pelivan, prime minister of Bosnia-Herzegovina, therefore proposed that the Assembly annul the decisions of the municipal organs who are in charge of mobilization, especially in Bosanska Krajina. The decisions on these forms of mobilization are illegal, Pelivan believes.

The government, in Pelivan's words, also demands that republican organs immediately establish contact with the authorized Federal organs and pass conclusions in connection with the situation which has arisen in Bosnia-Herzegovina.

After Pelivan's speech at the session of the Assembly of Bosnia-Herzegovina, the commander of the Territorial Defense of Bosnia-Herzegovina was asked to submit a report.

Parties Issue Joint Statement on Situation

LD1107123191 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1041 GMT 11 Jul 91

[Text] Sarajevo, 11 Jul (TANJUG)—Bosnia-Herzegovina is being exposed to extremely serious pressures and challenges which carry with them the danger of destroying it as a state, a legal subject, and as a political individual in the Yugoslav political area.

This is stressed in today's joint statement of the Muslim Bosniak Organization, the Party of Democratic Action, The Croatian Democratic Community of Bosnia-Herzegovina, and the Socialist Democratic Party, in which they advocate that Bosnia-Herzegovina should send a delegation to the EC headquarters so that the international public might be acquainted with the efforts to break up this republic. These parties are also advocating that the EC send observers to this republic.

The statement stresses in particular that the overall situation is complicated as well as burdened by the perception "that all actions have been achieved and planned with the full participation of one of our neighbor states and under its political leadership, and also that they are carried out as the measures of one party which is usurping the law-governed state, and that there is full collaboration between this party and the organs of the Army and the full military mobilization of the commanding organs."

This, the statement says, begs the question of a de facto party-military coup in Bosnia-Herzegovina, which is being carried out under the auspices of one of our republics, one statesman, and the chairman of one party, according to Jure Pelivan, prime minister of Bosnia-Herzegovina. These facts require the unity of all patriotic forces and all forces of peace, and a guarantee of public security and safety of citizens and everyone who sincerely favors mutual respect and peace, without blackmail and diktats, the four parties stress in their joint statement.

Enormous Quantities of Arms Reportedly Amassed

LD1107004891 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service
in Serbo-Croatian 2155 GMT 10 Jul 91

[Text] Sarajevo, 10 Jul (TANJUG)—"Bosnia-Herzegovina will not remain in Yugoslavia if Croatia and Slovenia, that is, Croatia, leave it," Alija Izetbegovic, president of the Bosnia-Herzegovina Presidency told the Bosnia-Herzegovina Assembly tonight. He also added that "he who has different ideas will end up with a gross miscalculation. Someone may, however, attempt to do so by force, but he will not succeed in achieving this."

Alija Izetbegovic also said some strange things had been happening in this republic and that enormous quantities of arms were being amassed. So far Bosnia-Herzegovina has been quiet thanks to its citizens, Izetbegovic stressed, and added that he hoped they would remain the most powerful force which would save this republic.

In his brief address, Izetbegovic stressed that the dismissal of some civilian and military officials was being considered. At this Assembly session, interrupted by numerous breaks, the demand was dispatched to the Yugoslav Presidency that the young men from this republic who are performing their national service in Croatia and Slovenia be returned to Bosnia-Herzegovina where they would do the rest of their service.

The commander of the Territorial Defense headquarters of Bosnia-Herzegovina, Colonel-General Drago Vukosavljevic, said the mobilization in Bosanska Krajina's 10 municipalities was carried out on the basis of a command issued by a competent organ. The mobilization and national service are being hotly debated.

Police Reserve Mobilization Questioned

LD1107111391 Belgrade TANJUG in English
0953 GMT 11 Jul 91

[Text] Sarajevo, July 11 (TANJUG)—The Parliament of the Yugoslav Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina has demanded that all those who ordered a police reserve mobilization in ten communes in western Bosnia-Herzegovina to be called to account.

It was pointed out at a parliamentary session early this morning that the mobilization of the Territorial Defence being carried out in the region contravened the Brioni Declaration.

The mobilization was said to have 'contravened the law, although it was ordered by the competent authorities,' who were criticized for their failure to inform the republican defence minister about their action.

The ten communes are located on the border with Croatia, or, more exactly, with the Serbian Autonomous Region of Krajina, whose autonomy is not recognized by Croatia.

There is major concern about the events in Croatia and the rest of Yugoslavia in Bosnia-Herzegovina, particularly so in

the regions bordering Croatia. Bosnia-Herzegovina has an extremely ('diverse') ethnic composition.

The republican government was asked at the parliamentary session to inform the international public about the position of Bosnia-Herzegovina and the situation in the republic.

Thousands Protest 'Dangerous Developments'

LD1007201991 Belgrade TANJUG in English
1902 GMT 10 Jul 91

[Text] Sarajevo, July 10 (TANJUG)—Around 5,000 residents of the capital of the Yugoslav republic Bosnia-Herzegovina rallied in central Sarajevo this afternoon to protest against the dramatic rise in tension and extremely dangerous developments in the country.

"Stop to the fourth Reich," "We want new elections," "Foreign mercenaries, out," "Down with Slovenia" were some of the slogans at the rally, organized under the motto "for Yugoslavia, for Bosnia-Herzegovina."

A message from the rally said that reactionary international circles have been involved in the destabilization and breaking up of Yugoslavia for a long time, trying to provoke chaos in the country, in cooperation with domestic sympathizers.

The message urged all progressive people, parties and movements in Europe and the rest of the world to prevent the breaking up of Yugoslavia through words and actions.

Macedonia

Tupurkovski: Croat-Serb Relations Key to Crisis

LD1007151991 Belgrade TANJUG in English
1408 GMT 10 Jul 91

[Text] The Hague, July 10 (TANJUG)—Yugoslav State Presidency member Dr Vasil Tupurkovski today said in The Hague that 'Croatian-Serbian relations were a key to the solution of the crisis and therefore must be at the center of the continuation of the Yugoslav negotiations'.

'There are prospects that the Yugoslav community will survive but not on the basis of what Yugoslavia is today,' the member of the State Presidency told journalists at The Hague after talks with President of the Council of Ministers of the European Community (E.C.), Dutch Foreign Minister Hans van den Broek.

Dr Tupurkovski said that he came, on behalf of the Yugoslav Presidency, to ask the Community to urge all the Yugoslav sides to immediately implement the provisions of the Brioni accord on the peaceful solution of the Yugoslav crisis.

Hans van den Broek said that the E.C. will do this and added that he will inform the E.C. foreign ministers who are meeting in The Hague today.

Dr Tupurkovski at a news conference also said that he was 'optimistic with regard to the question of resolving the situation in Slovenia.' However, he noted that the 'overall situation in Yugoslavia is much more delicate, particularly Croatian and Serbian relations. These relations will have to be placed in the center of our negotiations in order to ensure a peaceful development of events over the next three months.'

He explained that the blockade with regard to 'the technical implementation' of the Brioni accord provisions could threaten their political content and the entire process of negotiations. For this reason, according to Tupurkovski, it is necessary for the E.C. to insist that all Yugoslav sides implement the accord.

Asked how the 'moratorium on the declaration of independence' of the Republics of Slovenia and Croatia is interpreted, Dr Tupurkovski said that Slovenia considers this to be a deadline by which everything should be prepared for the complete implementation of the national decision for Slovenia to leave Yugoslavia. Second, it is a quite prevalent political stand that a formula for joint survival be found in this three-month period, he added.

'After the three months are up, I think the situation will not be so different, it is not a long period of time. After all, we have been negotiating for six months and nothing positive has been achieved,' Tupurkovski said.

The Yugoslav State Presidency member noted that 'of course these next three months are in difference circumstances. I predict that in this period we can draw up the principles of some solution of the crisis, but not also the ways how to achieve this.'

He assessed that not a single Yugoslav republic is against the implementation of the declaration of independence of Slovenia, if this is done on the basis of a joint agreement with the European Community.

'If we have in mind joint interests, movements, integrationist processes in Europe, there are good chances of the Yugoslav community to survive, but not on the basis of what Yugoslavia is today,' Tupurkovski said.

Tupurkovski Views Possibility of EC Sanctions

*AU1007211291 Belgrade RTV Sat TV
in Serbo-Croatian 1730 GMT 10 Jul 91*

[Interview with SFRY Presidency member Vasil Tupurkovski by Milorad Jovanovic, on his return to Belgrade from The Hague on 10 July—recorded]

[Text] Europe concerned itself with the crisis in Yugoslavia today, too. The Council of Ministers of the EC met in The Hague and the European Parliament in Strasbourg. Vasil Tupurkovski, member of the SFRY Presidency, was also in The Hague to brief the presiding minister, Van den Broek, on the implementation of the Brioni agreement.

On his return to Belgrade, I spoke to Tupurkovski, and this is what he said to us:

[Tupurkovski] In assessing the implementation of the Brioni agreement and its own stands at its session on Monday, the SFRY Presidency informed the EC—since the EC is one of the subjects in this negotiation process—about its understanding of the whole situation and about the Republic of Slovenia's failure to perform its duties. It also initiated this meeting with the chairman of the Council of Ministers. This meeting coincided with the beginning of the Council of Ministers.

The Council of Ministers' meeting began at 1000 and I met beforehand with Van den Broek and he will brief the Council of Ministers on our talks. I think that on the basis of this information that we have presented and certain agreements and accords—whatever I can call them—that we have reached, the Council of Ministers will issue a statement calling on all sides in the Brioni agreement to promptly, strictly, and fully perform their duties.

[Jovanovic] Van den Broek mentioned sanctions if this agreement is not implemented. First of all, what kind of sanctions are we talking about and do they concern the whole of Yugoslavia or only the side that violates the agreement?

[Tupurkovski] Unfortunately, to judge by everything, when it comes to specific sanctions, they are able to impose sanctions against Yugoslavia. They have even done something in this respect with the suspension of two financial protocols.

However, I think that they will not stop at this if the agreement is not implemented by one of the sides. In this case it would be important to assess what would happen if one of the republics, that means Slovenia, did not meet its obligations. I think that the EC ministers would agree on and find a way to direct its sanctions at this region. That is also possible.

[Jovanovic] You have been in Slovenia. What are the main difficulties in implementing the agreement?

[Tupurkovski] I fear that... [pauses] we must resolve some technical issues. For example, we must determine the technology to implement this agreement and if we do not do this, this political willingness among all subjects, among all the involved sides, could end up being futile.

Objectively speaking, very delicate aspects of implementing this agreement concern the relationship between the Republic of Slovenia and the Army, the position of the Yugoslav People's Army [YPA] on the territory of Slovenia, and the return to the borders. The restoration of the border regime to what it was prior to 25 June is impossible to implement with only political will, rather concrete worked-out technology is needed to realize this.

We have not had this so far, and it is essential—and we discussed this today—that this technology is promptly worked out between the organs of the YPA, when this concerns the YPA and the Republic of Slovenia, and between the organs of the federation and the Republic of Slovenia when this concerns other factors.

This really is the priority task now.

[Jovanovic] The Presidency's session has been postponed. When will it be held?

[Tupurkovski] The session has been scheduled—and we have been informed of this by our administrative service—for Friday at 0900 [0700 GMT]. This will immediately be followed by an expanded session of the presidency with presidents of the republics and the presidencies of the republics at which we will begin discussing and identifying those issues on which this three-month period depends.

League for Democracy Demands Referendum

*LD1007095991 Belgrade TANJUG in English
1818 GMT 9 Jul 91*

[Text] Skopje, July 9 (TANJUG)—The Executive Committee of the League for Democracy demanded from the Macedonian Parliament today to pass by emergency procedure a law on holding a referendum at which the

citizens of Macedonia would vote for an independent and sovereign republic or Macedonia within a different Yugoslav federation.

A statement of the opposition League for Democracy underscored that only the citizens of Macedonia, not the Republican Parliament, had the right to decide on such an important issue at a referendum.

A referendum is needed also because of possible international recognition of Macedonia as a sovereign state, the announcement said.

After Slovenia and Croatia recently passed their unilateral decisions to secede from Yugoslavia, the nationalist right-wing in the Macedonian Parliament has been striving for Macedonia to follow suit.

The Social Democratic Party and some less influential parties in Macedonia, however, urge the continuation of negotiations on an 'alliance of sovereign states' of Yugoslavia.